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UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE MORAL BACKING OF ALLIES

Enforcement of Reparation Will Be Supported, Mr. Viviani Is Assured—How Far America Will Help Is Not Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assurance of a positive character was given yesterday that the United States Government did not have the slightest intention of withdrawing its moral support from the allied powers with which this country participated in the world war. The assurance was specific on one point, namely, that the Harding Administration would continue to support enforcement of the reparation imposed on the German Government under the Treaty of Versailles.

This is the most definite declaration of policy made by the Administration with regard to international policy since it came into power. As a result of it René Viviani, former Premier of France, who, as special envoy of his government, is conducting conversations with the Administration and with Republican leaders, is in a position to assure his country that there need be no apprehension of America transferring its moral support to Germany in the crisis precipitated by the refusal to pay the indemnity demands of the French Government.

General Stand Only

The declaration of intention on the part of this government did not go beyond the enunciation of a general stand. It did not specify to what extent this country would aid in forcing payment, nor did it indicate that this country would take any part in such enforcement. It merely stated that the payment of reparations was taken for granted by the new Administration and that the moral support on which Mr. Viviani laid so much stress might be taken for granted.

It is the unalterable opinion of this government that Germany must pay her debts under the Treaty terms. An assumption that, having fought with the Allies to a successful conclusion of the war, this country should contemplate the aiding of Germany to escape her just obligations was characterized as positively absurd and unthinkable.

Whether or not this declaration was the result of the representations made by Mr. Viviani is immaterial. It is known, however, that the former French Premier laid great stress on the importance of making Germany pay, that he pictured in vivid colors the effect on Europe that refusal to pay would have, and that he indicated that the impression that the United States might desert the Allies on this question had undoubtedly contributed to the recalcitrant attitude of the German Government. It is, therefore, taken as a fair deduction that the statement of this government's position was intended for European consumption and intended to be heeded by the German Government.

Move to Right Seen

The declaration is regarded here as a violent move to the right by the Harding Administration. The apprehension that the United States would not support the reparation claims was to some extent due to the attitude taken in the last days of the Wilson régime, when responsible officials were inclined to criticize the stringency of French demands at the expense of Germany.

Mr. Viviani is continuing his conversations with members of the Administration and with Republican leaders, particularly members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, several of whom were present at the banquet given at the French Embassy on Thursday night. Silence, however, is the rule, and those who were present at the banquet dwelt at length on the discussions of poetry and literature that whiled away the hours.

The French envoy called on Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The conference, which lasted for an hour and a half, developed interest, but "no news," Mr. Lodge playing the part of the silent man which he likes to play when matters of importance in which he has a hand are under consideration.

But despite the conspiracy of silence which is largely affected, it is definitely known that the representations of the French envoy are having their effect and that the spokesmen for American policy are preparing their answer. On the question of the moral support asked, the answer has already been forthcoming, though it is far from covering the concrete proposals which the French Government is putting forward. The Administration is far from ready to make an announcement of policy, but here are some of the concrete statements made yesterday by one of its leading spokesmen:

1. If a scheme for American cooperation with the powers for the maintenance of peace and world stability is to be worked out, it would be well for the powers to dispose of the belief that this country will formulate a policy on the ruins of the League of Nations. It looks as if already the decision has been reached that any association framed must be built anew, and from the ground up, without utilizing any of the League masonry, unless it be the World Court, which Republican leaders regard not as an offshoot of the League, but as a tenet of Republican faith regarding arbitration.

Knox Resolution to Be Passed

2. The Knox resolution will be passed. It will contain the general enunciation that in case the world is threatened again with the same danger that threatened it in 1914, the United States will feel bound to make it a matter of urgent concern.

3. There is no likelihood whatever of the United States sending more troops to Europe and there is no disposition to send more money. In fact, the disposition is to meet any demand for money with a strong "No."

Nothing was said about the withdrawal of American troops from Germany, concerning which there is so much apprehension in France, but the declaration of peace in the Knox resolution could well be so phrased as to cover this matter. If the moral support of the United States is to be given and the troops withdrawn at the same time, the two things might well neutralize each other, it is claimed.

French Finances

Mr. Viviani, it is believed, is making an earnest attempt to make this government see the financial plight France is in and the danger of French collapse that would follow failure to secure a means of liquidating her huge and growing indebtedness. The French envoy conferred yesterday with A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and in all probability discussed with him the state of French finances. Beside American participation in the enforcement of reparations it is possible that France may ask a loan to tide her over pressing difficulties, but there has been no positive statement on this matter.

At the moment France is facing a deficit of 35,000,000,000 francs, her budget calling for 60,000,000,000 and her prospective revenue calculated at 25,000,000,000. If Germany were to pay the amount that is due to France within the next few weeks it would offset the French deficit, but there are indications that Germany will not pay this installment. The attention of this government will be urgently called to the financial situation and the grave danger of a breakdown in the financial and economic system of western Europe unless something is done. That "something," as the French see it, depends on the United States, which is being warned that she must help in stabilization or be prepared to see Bolshevism triumph.

SINN FEINERS WILL CONTEST ELECTION

Republican Candidates, According to Mr. De Valera, Stand for Every Constituency in Elections to Southern Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Sinn Fein will have Republican candidates in every constituency for the forthcoming election to the Southern Irish Parliament, according to an important statement given by Eamonn de Valera in an interview with a press representative in Ireland. "The Dail Eireann," he said, "has decided not to place a ban upon the proposed elections. The duty of The Dail Eireann, as a national parliament and government ends here. The rest is a matter for the Sinn Fein and other political parties.

"Our present intention," he went on, "is to put forward candidates in every constituency. I am confident that the people who now realize to the full what is at stake, and how much world opinion in favor of Ireland will depend upon their vote, will return none but Republican candidates outside the six county area, and within the latter area, will strive to return the greatest number possible."

Mr. de Valera called upon the Irish people to present a united front and finish the fight. Finally, asked why steps were not taken to meet Mr. Lloyd George's peace offers, he said that if Mr. Lloyd George really wanted peace and conciliation, he could have them on the basis of right and justice.

If England could show any right with which Ireland's rights as a nation might clash, they were willing that this should be adjusted by negotiation and treaty. They would never admit that England might dictate to them any alliance or partnership that suited her interests. Mr. Lloyd George had never shown that he was prepared to deal with the question in the only way in which it could be settled, namely as a question between two moral equals.

Mr. Esmonde to Land

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Osmond Thomas Grattan Esmonde was permitted to land from the Australian liner Makura today on condition that he would proceed to England. Mr. Esmonde, who has been referred to as the Sinn Fein envoy to Australia, was refused permission to land in Australia because he declined to take the oath of allegiance. He has been on the ship four months.

COAL PRODUCTION CEASES IN BRITAIN

Government Puts Emergency Act in Force to Cope With Situation Created by Strike—Plans to Stop Mine Flooding

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — Coal production throughout Great Britain ceased at midnight last night, and the question now of uppermost importance is whether it will be possible to keep the mines from flooding. The calling out of pump and enginemen by the Miners Federation is considered by the government and the Mining Association to be nothing short of madness on the part of the miners' leaders, for in the case of many mines, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority, it would be impossible to start them again if once they are flooded.

Immediate steps, it was stated, have been taken to insure the safety of the mines from this danger, and in many cases it is felt certain that there will be adequate help for this purpose. In some districts it is hoped that all members of the federation employed on pumping and engine work will not desert their posts and imperil the pits on which the future livelihood of themselves and their fellow workers depends. In the case of one mine in North Wales, the informant stated, pickets were established, and the men deliberately stood by and watched the mine flood without making any attempt to save it. This mine will never reopen and the men that were employed on it will have to seek occupation elsewhere.

Fortunately, this is proving to be an extreme case, and in the majority of the mines, the water is being kept well in hand, in some instances by the pumpmen themselves and in others by the managers and the clerical staff. In Warwickshire the pumps were stopped, with the result that the water is gaining rapidly and the workings will soon be flooded. In the important district of South Wales, though work has completely stopped, means have been found to keep the water down for the present; but the continued safety of the workings in this and many other districts cannot be guaranteed for any length of time, unless adequate help in sufficient numbers is forthcoming.

Pumping Work in Mines

In South Yorkshire, Derby and Notts there is not thought to be any immediate danger. Reports from North Wales are anxiously awaited, where it would be only a matter of 12 hours for the mines to be flooded, and in fact almost completely destroyed, if the pumps are stopped; but this absence of news, the Mining Association stated, is looked upon as an indication that the managers are devoting the whole of their time and energies to saving the mines.

The miners' leaders are understood to be using every effort to prevent any interference, on the part of the men who have ceased work, with the staff or volunteers who may be endeavoring to work the pumps. Relying on the owners' efforts, the government is not so far taking any steps to provide either military or naval assistance, as it is felt that such action might be interpreted as interference on behalf of, and in the interests of, the owners. But it is felt in government circles that the extraordinary situation will be adequately met by the royal proclamation which has been issued declaring that a state of emergency exists owing to the cessation of work in the coal mines under the Emergency Powers Act of 1920.

Emergency Powers Act

By this act the government has power to make regulations to deal with the emergency arising from action on such an extensive scale as is likely to deprive the community of essentials by interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel, or with the means of locomotion. This is the first time in the history of the Minors Federation that the drastic action of calling out "safety" men in a strike has been resorted to.

From inquiries made by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the headquarters of the Transport Workers Federation, it would appear that the miners' sudden appeal for sympathetic strike action to the triple alliance came as a surprise. Up to Thursday, nothing of the sort had been anticipated. No official statement will be made until after the executive meeting on Tuesday. There will be a railwaymen's executive meeting on Wednesday, when a decision will be taken as to what support, if any, shall be given.

Until the triple alliance decision has been taken, it is felt in official circles that little can be done except keep the mines dry and wait events. In the meantime, miners are claiming unemployment pay on the ground that the present situation constitutes a lockout, which entitles them to state support. The owners, on the other hand, maintain that the men are on strike, as the mines are open to all who will come to work on the only basis on which the mines can be made to pay. A test case is to be immediately tried in the courts, as this matter involves over £1,000,000 per week, which would of course fall on the head of the taxpayers.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Allies, through the Conference of Ambassadors, have virtually framed an ultimatum to Hungary. Following the attempt of former King Charles to seize the throne, "efficacious methods" are threatened. Vienna journals endeavor to excuse the adventure by declaring that it was originated at Paris. But France is now said to be pledged with Tzecho-Slovakia by treaty to oppose a restoration. Troops of the little entente are massing to translate the will of the allied powers into action if necessary, so that the chances for Charles are small. Oddly enough, no one seems to know exactly where he is, or whether or not General Lehar is advancing on Budapest at the head of "royalist" troops. Are the wires being controlled?

The point is well taken in London that time is on the side of Charles, and a steady flow of military sympathizers may encourage the former monarch in his foolish step and start a blaze-up among monarchists of other countries, notably Bavaria. The Hungarian army at present, however, only totals 150,000, but it much exceeds the prescribed limits and will be reduced. It now appears that constant communications have been kept up between Charles and Magyar Legitimist leaders.

The belief that Sinn Fein would have nothing to do with a southern Parliament is dissipated by the statement of Mr. de Valera that the party will have Republican candidates in every constituency at the forthcoming elections. He called upon the Irish people to present a united front and "finish the fight," and complained that Mr. Lloyd George had never shown himself ready to deal with the question as one between two moral equals.

An element of bitterness in the British coal strike has been introduced by the calling out of the pump and engine men, imperilling thereby, through flooding of the mines, the future livelihood of the men. One mine in North Wales, deliberately picketed, was so badly flooded that it will probably never reopen. In the majority of cases, however, steps have been taken to prevent flooding, and the miners' leaders are said to be using every effort to stop interference by the men. A royal proclamation has been issued proclaiming a state of emergency. Fortunately the call to the railwaymen and the transport workers for a sympathetic strike has not yet been acted upon.

Zaghlul Pasha, who heads the Egyptian Nationalists in their efforts to obtain independence, has dropped a bomb into the situation by demanding that Egypt's independence shall be granted by Britain prior to negotiations of the delegation with the British Government. A stumbling-block has been the proposed abandoning of the capitulations, to which step he is known to be opposed. He now demands control of the delegation.

Summer time comes into operation in Great Britain on Sunday at 2 a. m., and the Irish appear to have raised no objection to the same British Order-in-Council being applied to Ireland.

Definite assurance was given René Viviani, French envoy, in Washington yesterday that the United States Government has not the slightest intention of withdrawing its moral support from the allied powers. In particular, he was told that American support might be depended upon in enforcement of the reparation demands under the Treaty of Versailles. The American assurances, however, stopped with a declaration of general policy. The Administration did not commit itself as to just how far it would go in backing the Allies, nor as to precisely what form its aid would assume. The declaration of policy is regarded in Washington as notice to Europe that the United States, which helped the Allies to win the world war, is not now going to transfer its support from its associates to Germany when it comes to paying reparation for the damage caused the allied countries. Mr. Viviani also interviewed Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, Nonpartisan Leaguer, has declared in an interview that the Federal Reserve Bank board in the ninth district, Minnesota, took part in a general boycott of the Bank of North Dakota. The Senator charges an effort to destroy the economic system of his State, but declares that the bank is now in sound financial condition.

Rehabilitation of the Army Air Service has been begun with an order for 200 pursuit and 35 bombing planes. Cooperation among the three departments chiefly concerned in the air service, War, Navy and Post Office, was discussed yesterday at a conference in Washington.

The American Federation of Labor on Monday will join its appeal to those of other organizations for amnesty for political prisoners. A committee representing the federation, of which Mr. Gompers will be a member, will confer with President Harding on the subject.

A questionnaire has been conducted among Republican members of Congress on the advisability of maintaining or doing away with the executive order of Woodrow Wilson under which postmasters were brought under the civil service regulations. President Harding is expected to confer with his official advisors on the question, and it is likely that the result of the questionnaire may be considered before a decision is reached.

SENATOR DEFENDS NONPARTISAN RULE

E. F. Ladd, From North Dakota, Declares That Action of the State Was Made Necessary by Outside Capital Combines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized and systematic boycott by the big financial interests intrenched in Wall Street, aided and abetted by their confreres in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, has by no means undermined the stability of the economic and banking system reared by the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota. This is the confident opinion of E. F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, the first Nonpartisan League member ever elected to the United States Senate. Senator Ladd has just taken his seat in that body. He will be on hand on April 11 to join forces with the element in Congress that is working to place the producers of the country in a position where they can be independent of the wizards of finance and the gamblers of the speculative markets.

In an interview accorded to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, Senator Ladd, who is here on a flying visit from his duties in Chicago as a member of the Marketing Committee of Seventeen, organized by the Farm Bureau Federation to work out a new marketing system which would eliminate the speculator and the middleman, outlined the experience of the Nonpartisan League in the fight which, it is charged, is being made to crush it.

Bank Declared Solvent

"Charges and propaganda circulated to the effect that the Bank of North Dakota is insolvent are absolutely ridiculous and without foundation," the Senator declared. "I consider the Bank of North Dakota absolutely sound. It is well managed. It can meet all its obligations. It was the only instrument that saved the farmers of that territory in the recent slump in farm products, when they and their banks were subjected to the crushing influence of the antagonism of the Twin Cities. The bank just recently paid a $1,000,000 debt in one payment, and $70,000 besides at the moment the money became due."

Senator Ladd discussed the failure of the State of North Dakota to dispose of the $6,200,000 worth of bonds which have been on the market for some time, and which have not been taken up by the banking institutions, the reason for the boycott against these bonds, he said, being that the bankers realized that the success of the Nonpartisan League scheme of home financing and state ownership would lead to a similar program in 47 states of the Union within a very short time.

Bond Sales Discussed

"The legislation providing for state facilities like terminal markets, et cetera, which would make the North Dakota farmers independent of outside markets, authorized a bond issue of $17,000,000. Of this total $6,200,000 was offered for sale in the open market, the aim being to get outside money into the State. I believe it was a mistake not to have sold these bonds within the State to begin with, but the time was bad, because the farmers had suffered heavy losses. These bonds are absolutely gilt edge. Those who conduct the boycott against them know this full well. They bear 5½ per cent interest. They are free from every form of taxation. They are in every way desirable as an investment. They are guaranteed by a State that has perhaps the smallest indebtedness of any in the Union, the indebtedness of the State being only $343,000. To begin with, the sale was held up for over a year by a test case in the Supreme Court. The court upheld the constitutionality of the legislation and of the bond issue. And yet the boycott of the financial interests was so far-reaching that very few of them have been sold. An effort will now be made to sell these bonds to the people direct, and I believe the effort will meet with success."

Boycott Alleged

Senator Ladd pointed out that the banking interests that are antagonistic to the North Dakota plan had done their utmost to influence farmers and other interests in North Dakota to withdraw their funds from the banks affiliated with the Bank of North Dakota. This was all, he said, a part of the boycott policy.

The North Dakota Senator believes that the Federal Reserve Bank in the Ninth District (Minneapolis) discriminated against North Dakota, and to that extent aided and abetted the boycott against the Nonpartisan League structure. He is opposed to the reserve banks being conducted for profit of any kind.

"Up to December 1 of last year," he said, "the Federal Reserve Bank of the Ninth District had loaned to the member banks $150,000,000. Of this total $70,000,000 went to St. Paul and Minneapolis, a great deal of this going for speculative purposes. North Dakota got only $5,000,000. This was at a time when credit stringency was at its worst. Not only that, but the reserve bank, in the fall, called in $2,000,000. A letter from the reserve bank urging the liquidation of indebtedness when prices were tumbling contributed to the financial condition which proved embarrassing to many of the banks in the State.

"Many of the banks that closed down did so only to protect their patrons, and not because they are insolvent. A great many will reopen but there will be a considerable amount of consolidation, because there were too many banks with a limited capital."

Economic Handicaps

Senator Ladd discussed the economic conditions which led to the framing of the league's economic program. He said:

"For 20 years the farmers of North Dakota had felt the grave disadvantage of the conditions under which they sold their products. They were entirely dependent on outside markets, and the price they received was that determined on by agencies outside the State and beyond their control, particularly the markets of the Twin Cities, where control centered. Feeling that they did not and could not get a square deal, they made provision for their own elevators, for their own terminal markets.

"They carry the same scheme into new spheres; state bonding laws, home building laws, insurance regulations which made the farmers independent of outside insurance companies, and reduced costs from 77 cents to 32 cents on the unit covered. The bank is the center of the system, as it were, and it was to be expected that insurance companies and banking institutions who saw their business slipping away would be antagonistic. They have done their best to destroy the system."

NATIONALIST CAUSES A STIR IN EUROPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—All Egypt was amazed by the revelations in the London papers that Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, is demanding control of the delegation to London, and that Egypt's independence shall be virtually granted prior to the negotiations.

Zaghlul Pasha's attitude has been effectively kept from the country by censorship up to now. The news therefore was a surprise, delighting the extremists and perturbing foreigners and moderates.

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HAPSBURG RETURN AS DIRECT THREAT TO LITTLE ENTENTE

Newly Formed States Anticipate Attempt to Regain Hungarian Territory If King Comes Back—Monarchist Plots Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The situation set up in western Hungary by the sudden and secret return of the former Emperor Charles from Switzerland is viewed with great concern in British official circles, and though, for the moment, the coup d'état has undoubtedly failed, there is still serious danger to the peace of southeastern Europe, so long as Charles remains in the country, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. Everything possible is being done by he Allies to insure that his withdrawal shall not be delayed by fear for his personal safety during transit, and allied representatives are endeavoring to secure safe conduct through Austria for him, if and when the royal exile realizes that he has taken a step which was ill-advised and futile. Every hour he spends in Steinamanger, however, increases the anxiety of the Allies and of the statesmen of the little entente, which comprises Jugo-Slavia, Tzecho-Slovakia and Rumania, for time is on his side and it is feared that the steady flow of military sympathizers may encourage him to march on Budapest.

Reports are current that an immediate blaze-up may occur among the monarchists of other countries outside Hungary, and that a coup d'état has been carried out in collaboration with these elements, notably in Bavaria. No confirmation is available in British circles of the existence, as reported, of any specific design or previously conceived plan for assisting Charles to return to the Magyar throne, though it is admitted that the common misfortunes of those in exile from the former eastern European monarchies have tightened the bonds that link them together.

Allies Address Protest

The Allies have given Budapest to understand in plain terms that they are opposed to the return of any Hapsburg to the throne of Hungary. So far as Charles himself is concerned, this position is likely to be adhered to, it is learned, and a simliar attitude will probably be taken up toward a proposal for the regency in favor of Charles' son, Otto. The feeling is less firm against the Archduke Joseph.

The attitude of the three states which border Hungary on the northeast and south will be a determining factor in the situation, as being nearer the center of disturbance and more primarily interested. The return of Charles to Budapest would be the beginning of an attempt to regain the territories lost by Hungary during the war and given to newly established small states. Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania have therefore joined in taking a step which is a justification of the recent formation of the little entente. They have intimated to Admiral Horthy that Charles' return would be treated as an act of war. What this means to Charles' prospects can be judged from the fact that General Lehar, his chief lieutenant, is in command of a force in western Hungary variously estimated from 30,000 to 60,000, according to information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor by the Tzecho-Slovakian authorities here, while, even if the whole Hungarian army, which numbers 150,000, were to go over en masse to Charles (and this is voted impossible) it would still be faced with the combined armies of three countries, the smallest of which has 150,000 men under arms. Futile as it would appear therefore for Charles to go to Budapest, there is no indication yet of his intention and much will depend on what happens at the meeting of the Hungarian National Assembly today.

Tzechs Not Surprised

Discussing the nature of the coup d'état with a Tzecho-Slovakian authority, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that it did not come as a surprise to those whose business it is to be interested in Hungarian politics. Constant communications have been kept up between Charles and the Magyar leaders, and about two months ago Charles wrote to the Magyar archbishop, Czernoch, that he intended to return to Hungary in March. There is a party in Hungary which has never ceased to maintain that Charles was still the lawful king, much as certain circles in Greece maintained that Constantine had never ceased to reign in reality. Count Apponyi and Count Julius Andrassy are leaders of this Legitimist Party, and their statements in recent months have given Charles reason to believe that his return would be welcomed on all sides.

Both inside and outside the ranks of the army, however, there are many who, while desiring the monarchy as form of government, are opposed to Charles' return. The Farmers Party, for instance, is in favor of free election as a method of determining the future ruler. The Regent, Admiral Horthy, stands with the Legitimists, the informant stated, but he has nevertheless given satisfactory explanations and assurances to the little en-

tente with respect to the recent coup. Budapest, however, has ceased to be the key to the situation. That is locked away at Steinamanger.

Disarmament Question Raised

The whole incident brings the question of Hungarian disarmament again to the front. By the Trianon treaty, the Hungarian army is limited to 35,000 men, but this number is but one-fourth of the actual strength, including unofficial bodies, similar to the security police in Germany. When the treaty is ratified by France and England, the control commission will then visit Budapest for the purpose of reducing the army to the prescribed limits, and it is hoped that these measures will diminish the possibility of further action on the part of the Magyar monarchists.

Ambassadors' Protest

Conference Warns Hungary—French Attitude Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday) — Faced with the events in Hungary, the Conference of Ambassadors held an important meeting this morning, at which Marshal Foch was present. Jules Cambon, acting for the French Government, proposed the text of a warning to the Hungarian authorities which was unanimously approved by the other ambassadors. In this declaration it was stated that the principal allied powers are obliged to recall to the government and to the people of Hungary the terms of an announcement of February 4, 1920. Faithful to ideas then announced, the Allies repeat that the restoration of the Hapsburgs would put in peril the very basis of peace. Such restoration would be neither recognized nor tolerated. The allied powers expect that the Hungarian Government, conscious of the gravity of the situation which would be created by the return to the throne of the former sovereign, will take efficacious measures to check an attempt the momentary success of which could only have disastrous consequences for Hungary.

The Council of Ambassadors has remitted this solemn warning to the Hungarian delegation attached to the Peace Conference, of which the president is Mr. Praznavszki. It has been telegraphed to Budapest and communicated officially to representatives of Austria, Rumania, Poland, Jugo-Slavia and Tzecho-Slovakia.

Situation Reported Better

Latest dispatches received in official circles indicate that the situation is better as the result of the attitude of France, which has given formal assurances to the little entente to support any action taken against Hungary to prevent the success of this coup d'état. It is understood that if Charles does not leave the country at once, the little entente will send an ultimatum expiring in three days to Budapest. It may be considered a sufficient reply to the allegations originating in Berlin, that Charles had obtained the consent of Aristide Briand, the French Premier, provided he put Europe in face of a fait accompli, that France has taken such instant action against the Hapsburg pretensions.

This legend is repeated, however, in the journals of Vienna, according to which the adventure of the former King was organized at Paris with the complicity of French personages. The truth is that the French Government is completely antagonistic to the escapade. Today's news is confused, indicating the growing success of Charles, and, on the other hand, the complete abandonment of the attempt. Much depends on the sincerity of the Regent, Admiral Horthy. Is he really organizing resistance, or is he, by his complaisance, assisting Charles?

Unconfirmed Reports

This afternoon there was no confirmation at Paris of the report that the troops of General Lehar are marching on Budapest. It is probable that if such a march has begun, censorship at Budapest prevents transmission of the news. It would appear that the Archduke Frederick is finding favor in Hungary and may be a rival of a serious character to Charles.

Poland, in spite of the recent negotiations ending in an accord with Rumania, does not form part of the little entente and is stated to be disinterested in what is passing. On the other hand, Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania are solidly opposed to the Hungarian monarchy and are concentrating their troops at various points on the frontiers, especially in neighborhood of Szombathely, otherwise Steinamanger, and other vulnerable strategic positions. It is not believed that the success of Charles is possible.

Franco-Tzech Treaty Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday) — In connection with the Hungarian Royalist struggle, it is important to recall that a few days ago there was a circumstantial account of a treaty, entered into between Tzecho-Slovakia and France on the occasion of the recent visit of Dr. Edward Benes, the Tzecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister by which France is pledged, inter alia, to oppose the restoration in Hungary.

Other objects of the alleged treaty are the prevention of the restoration in Prussia or Bavaria, of the spread of Bolshevism in Central Europe and of the junction of Austria with Germany. No confirmation of the drawing up of a formal treaty, by which the two countries are united in certain equalities, has come from official quarters, and therefore some reserve is necessary. But France is certainly on the side of Tzecho-Slovakia; that is to say of the little entente, in this crisis.

REPORT REVIEWS IRISH DISORDERS

Findings of the Commission of Committee of One Hundred, After Its Hearings, Outline Charges Against Great Britain

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —(By Associated Press)—Moral responsibility for the present disorders in Ireland is placed upon the British Government by the commission of the Committee of One Hundred investigating the Irish question in a 30,000-word report covering the examination of witnesses at public hearings held by the commission in Washington last November, December and January.

Declaring that the commission was "under the disadvantage of lacking the official British side of the case" except as it was gathered from documents presented to it, the report declares that "the imperial British Army in Ireland has been guilty of proved excesses, not incomparable in degree and kind with those alleged by the Bryce report on Belgium atrocities to have been committed by the imperial Germany Army." The Bryce Commission, it is pointed out, was similarly handicapped.

Thirty-eight witnesses of alleged atrocities, including 18 Irish, 18 American and two English citizens, testified before the commission. The commission admits that its report is ex parte, in spite of its efforts to hear all sides.

The testimony available, the report says, gives the case, therefore, almost wholly from the Irish republican or Sinn Fein viewpoint, or "from sources not unsympathetic to the application of the principle of self-determination to Ireland." The Ulster Unionist viewpoint and that of the British authorities in Ireland, the report says, were not represented among the witnesses.

Virtually Without Law

Summing up its conclusions after hearing all the testimony, the commission finds "that the Irish people are deprived of the protection of British law, to which they would be entitled as subjects of the British King. They are likewise deprived of the moral protection granted by international law, to which they would be entitled as belligerents. They are at the mercy of imperial British forces which, acting contrary both to all law and to standards of human conduct, have instituted in Ireland 'a terror,' the evidence regarding which seems to prove that:

"1. The Imperial British Government has created and introduced into Ireland a force of at least 78,000 men, many of them youthful and inexperienced, and some of them convicts; and has incited that force to unbridled violence.

"2. The Imperial British forces in Ireland have indiscriminately killed innocent men, women and children; have tortured and shot prisoners while in custody, adopting the subterfuges of 'refusal to halt' and 'attempting to escape'; and have attributed to alleged 'Sinn Fein extremists' the British assassination of prominent Irish Republicans.

"3. House-burning and wanton destruction of villages and cities by Imperial British forces under Imperial British officers have been countenanced, and ordered by officials of the British Government; and elaborate provision by gasoline sprays and bombs has been made in a number of instances for systematic incendiarism as part of a plan of terrorism.

Destruction Alleged

"4. A campaign for the destruction of the means of existence of the Irish people has been conducted by the burning of factories, creameries, crops and farm implements and the shooting of farm animals. This campaign is carried on regardless of the political views of their owners, and results in widespread and acute suffering among women and children.

"5. Acting under a series of proclamations issued by the competent military authorities of the Imperial British forces, hostages are carried by forces exposed to the fire of the Republican army; fines are levied upon towns and villages as punishment for alleged offenses of individuals; private property is destroyed in reprisals for acts with which the owners have no connection; and the civilian population is subjected to an inquisition upon the theory that individuals are in possession of information valuable to the military forces of Great Britain. These acts of the Imperial British forces are contrary to the laws of peace or war among modern civilized nations.

"6. This 'terror' has failed to re-establish Imperial British civil government in Ireland. Throughout the greater part of Ireland British courts have ceased to function; local, county and city governments refuse to recognize British authority; and British civil officials fulfill no function of service to the Irish people.

"7. In spite of the British 'terror,' the majority of the Irish people have sanctioned by ballot the Irish Republic, give their allegiance to it, pay taxes to it, and respect the decisions of its courts and of its civil officials."

British Rule Reviewed

In touching upon the events leading to the present crisis, the report declares: "The central fact in the Irish situation is the presence of the British in Ireland. The British can point to 700 years of possession of Ireland, and to 700 years spent in trying to pacify Ireland, and the British naturally desire to continue to possess Ireland, for they are proud of their empire, jealous of its integrity, and anxious about its security."

The report points out that the Irish, as a result of their resort to arms in 1783, 1798, 1803, 1848 and 1867, have won from the British Parliament the abolition of penal laws against Roman Catholics, disestablishment of the Irish Church, liberal land laws and, finally, the Irish Home Rule Act, which was passed by the House of Lords and Commons and signed by the King in 1914. "At the behest of the British Tories, under Sir Edward Carson," the report says, "that act was suspended for the duration of the war and was later rendered void by a superseding act which partitioned Ireland."

The commission in referring to the Ulster rebellion of 1914 which, it says, was started by the Tories to fight Home Rule, charged that Carson and other leaders who had imported arms from Germany and had set up a provisional government in Belfast, were forgiven and promoted to high offices in the British Government.

"After this," the report says, "in 1916, Irish poets, teachers and leaders, with less than 1000 followers, rose in rebellion and declared Ireland's independence.

"We would extend our sympathy to the great British people," says the commission in concluding its report. "The army, which is the instrument of their government in Ireland, would also seem to be the instrument of the destruction of that moral heritage which was their glory and which cast its luster on each and all of them. The sun of that glory seems finally to have set over Ireland. British 'justice' has become a discredited thing. The official Black and Tans in Ireland compete for the dishonor of Anglo-Saxon civilization with our unofficial lynch mobs. We hope that the wrong done to Ireland may be righted and the agony of her people cease. When these things shall be, the great British people will emerge from the darkness that now encompasses them into the glory of a new day."

HARVESTER LOAN PROJECT DENIED

President McCormick of the International Company, Says Finances Are on Sound Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Denial of reports that the International Harvester Company is about to embark upon a plan of refinancing, is made in a statement issued over the signature of Harold F. McCormick, president of that organization. The statement follows:

"Evidently an organized campaign of misrepresentation is being carried on as to the condition of the harvester company, presumably for the purpose of affecting the market price of its stock. In justice to the company and its stockholders, it is due that the facts should be clearly stated.

"Reports that the company is about to embark on a plan of refinancing are absolutely untrue. No such plan has been considered, and none is necessary. The company's financial requirements for the year have been provided for, and the maximum 1921 borrowings will not exceed two-thirds of the amount borrowed in previous years, when the company's resources were smaller than at present. All the European war losses were charged off prior to 1920.

"It is true that the total receivables now held are larger than in 1920, but much less than the company has carried in previous years. While collections are slower, most of the receivables are amply secured by collateral.

"The report that the company has lost its foreign plants is entirely unfounded. All the foreign plants are in the company's possession, and, with the exception of the Russian works, are in full operation on a sound business basis. While the Russian plant is being operated by the company's employees and for its benefit, its operations are not included in the balance sheet.

"The report that the company has lost its foreign trade is equally untrue. The actual foreign business for 1920 was approximately $60,000,000, which is $10,000,000 above the highest previous record. This volume includes no trade with Russia.

"The harvester company, like all other American industries, is facing difficult business conditions, and is going through a period of readjustment. It has reduced prices on most of its goods, and has reduced wages and salaries throughout the entire organization and, confronted by a slow market for farm implements, has materially curtailed operations. Its financial situation is secure, its resources are unimpaired, and it is fully prepared to meet all the further exigencies of readjustment."

COUNCIL'S RELIEF PLANS FOR AUSTRIA

PARIS, France (Thursday), by The Associated Press—A decision was reached today by the financial commission of the League of Nations to send a commission to Austria, consisting of three persons, to investigate on relief plans in that country. The investigation will cover a period of from five to six weeks. The decision was reached after Baron Eichhoff, the Austrian Ambassador to France, had addressed the Commission.

The personnel of the commission will be Mr. Gluckstadt, a Danish state councilor and banker; Sir D. Drummond Fraser, a British banker and financier, and J. A. Avenol, a French member of the Supreme Economic Council.

CHINA MUST FACE SHANTUNG ISSUE

Dr. S. F. Lee Urges Organization of Chinese in America as a Means to Building a Strong Force of Nation's Leaders

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — With the failure of the Assembly of the League of Nations at the Geneva conference to accept the Shantung question as an international issue, and to accede to China's plea for action, the burden of responsibility now rests with China and Chinese everywhere, declared Dr. S. F. Lee of Hong Kong, who is passing through the United States on his way to Europe in the interests of his hospital and welfare work in Canton, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Both Dr. Lee and Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Bureau of Chinese Labor and Trade Counsellors in New York, agreed that an immediate need is the organization of the Chinese in America into a unified body capable of expressing a powerful opinion and exercising a strong influence on China's solution of her present problems.

"Once more," Dr. Lee said, "the Shantung question has been shelved by the League of Nations and China is left virtually alone to deal with Japan. If the outcome is to be successful the task must be done by those whose opportunities, advantages of training and breadth of vision enable them to see China's needs and decide how to meet them. If, also, China is to have the aid of the United States, China must show herself responsible. The time has come for China to stop ringing the alarm for assistance. She must take the lead and fight the fire herself, within her own house.

"The Chinese in the United States, in the main, have absorbed the newer viewpoint, have become adjusted to a new life and have come to more strongly realize China's position. Chinese in the larger cities of America, although their business may be humble, have elevated their standards of living above the level of the Limehouse district of London, a locality which is often taken as synonymous with their manner of living. In the United States they have branched out and, in cooperation with Americans, have established banks and commercial organizations. It is this progress, this intimate knowledge of affairs, which China needs and must have if she is to meet Japan alone and on equal footing on the issues of the present and future."

Dr. Hsieh expressed confidence that the awakening of the Chinese worker is to be one of the leading factors in the nation's progress, providing he is ably and intelligently directed and kept free from Japanese influence. When asked what he felt would be the best way of unifying the Chinese in America, Dr. Hsieh said that he felt it would be best to organize locally through some such association as the United Chinese Merchants Association or the Ong Leong Tong, a national business organization which is in convention in Boston and has been enlisted in the movement. He pointed out that the value of the mass opinion of the Chinese in America, expressed through some coherent organization, will be of far more value here and in China than the present scattering opinions and protests.

"China must and will work out her problems," Dr. Hsieh declared. "The Chinese feel, however, that they have progressed in this country to a point where they may be considered valuable members of the community. They have been condemned for isolation—for laboring here only to send their earnings back to China. Their standing in the community has forced the former, their separation from their families causes the latter. Shantung, however, has now united China at home. Dr. Lee from the south, myself from the north, are of one mind. With this unity and potential force; with the issue which arouses the nationality of the country; with the leadership enlightened Chinese give; and with the promise of international cooperation, China can hardly fail to present a strong front against aggression. Our destiny is linked with that of the United States but we are learning to stand on our own feet."

FILM PRODUCERS TO OPPOSE CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Gov. Nathan L. Miller's statement favoring state film censorship as not abridging liberty, but curbing license, has aroused the film men to greater efforts against the Lusk-Clayton censorship bill, which will be given a hearing in Albany next Tuesday. Incidentally they have let it be known that any tax imposed upon them under this bill will be passed on to the public. The American Defense Society has written to the Governor in part:

"We believe that many of the motion pictures which are being shown today have a tendency to insidiously corrupt the fundamental American ideals of morality and respect for the law, and that the proposed state censorship is the only practical way of dealing with the question. A New York State censorship would actually cover the great majority of the film industry. Although a large percentage of moving pictures are made in the west, New York is the headquarters of the big producing film companies, and the films are brought here for their first showing. For this reason we heartily advocate a New York State censorship, instead of waiting for a national censorship."

LAW PROPOSED TO AID IMMIGRANTS

Funds Declared to Have Been Held Up Indefinitely — Plan Is to Compel Accounting and to Force General Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Four bills destined to regulate banking activities undertaken by steamship and express companies and private individuals, at present without state supervision, and to protect the immigrant and ignorant foreign-born citizen from dishonest practices, have been introduced to the Senate by Salvatore A. Cotillo of this city. Although vigorously opposed by the steamship companies, Senator Cotillo and other supporters of the measures are confident that they constitute the most important move yet made to aid the immigrant in his financial affairs, and that their passage will have a tremendous Americanizing effect on the newcomer.

The first bill, which will come up for final passage soon, provides for the placing of all steamship, express and telegraph companies and their subagents, also all private persons, firms or corporations engaged in the money-transmission business, under the supervision of the state Banking Department. The second, which was introduced on Friday of last week, provides for the delivery to the state Superintendent of Banks of all unclaimed remittances to other countries after being held for 60 days by the transmitting agency, and also for a monthly report, including names of consignee and consignor, and the amount of money given for transmission; this money to be turned over to the State after 10 years. Another measure, which has passed both houses, empowers the savings banks to transmit money to other countries. The fourth of the series would make failure to transmit money within five days of its receipt a misdemeanor with definite penalties.

There are today in this State from 250,000 to 300,000 immigrants or foreign-born residents holding receipts for money intrusted to agents of steamship and express companies, private bankers, and others, for transmission to various European countries, but which has never been delivered to the persons for whom it was intended. These receipts, however, are practically valueless, as there is no legislation providing for the return of such money to the consignor. The agent may say that he sent it, that the difficulty is all on the other side. It is estimated that between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 is being so juggled and will never be delivered to the consignee or returned to the consignor unless these Cotillo bills, which are retroactive, become law.

Senator Cotillo quotes statistics to the effect that of 430,000 immigrants arriving here in 1920, 106,630, or about 25 per cent, became residents of New York State. Nearly all of them are sending money back to destitute relatives and friends in Central Europe. Ten dollars in American money can do a great deal to alleviate suffering over there, he says, but large amounts of these sums sent for that purpose are kept by vultures on this side of the ocean.

ANTI-VACCINATION BILL IS SUBSTITUTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill repealing the law which requires compulsory vaccination of public school children was substituted for an adverse report in the Massachusetts Senate and ordered to a third reading. The vote for substitution was 16 to 8. Efforts will now be made to get a favorable vote on the measure in the lower branch of the state Legislature where it will come up for debate probably early in the coming week. Supporters of the measure say that the increasing demand for abolition of compulsory vaccination gives them hope of securing a majority vote in the House.

ARMISTICE DAY A HOLIDAY

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Governor Sproul yesterday signed a bill making November 11, Armistice Day, a legal holiday in Pennsylvania.

COLONEL HARVEY TO GO TO ST. JAMES

President Harding Makes Definite Announcement Following Conference—Statement Made to Set All Doubts at Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Definite assurance that Col. George Harvey is to be the Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James was given by President Harding yesterday. He announced that Colonel Harvey had come to Washington to talk over matters with him in preparation for undertaking his mission to Great Britain, saying that he did this because there had been so much comment on the subject, and aparently a belief in certain quarters that Colonel Harvey was not to receive the appointment.

The President had nothing to say about the report that the arrival of Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly Ambassador to France, to confer with him, indicated his appointment to his former post, further than to say that he would make no announcement of a diplomatic appointment until he had received the assurance from the appointee that he was willing to accept the place, and from the country to which he was to be accredited that he would be acceptable. He left it to be inferred that one or the other of these conditions had not been complied with in the case of Mr. Herrick. As Mr. Herrick was very popular in France during his previous incumbency of the post, it is believed that the President has not yet been informed of his wishes.

The President has disposed of the rumor that Walter Brown of Ohio is to be Ambassador to Japan, by saying that Mr. Brown cannot leave the United States. The impression had been that the President would not announce diplomatic appointments until Congress convened. The naming of Colonel Harvey before that time was due to the gossip and comment in connection with it. This will end with a knowledge of the certainty that the President has made his decision. It had been generally taken for granted, but until it was officially announced, those who opposed the appointment of Colonel Harvey kept up the agitation against him.

The President expects to send a long list of diplomatic appointments to the Senate as soon as Congress convenes.

PRESIDENT TO HEAR AMNESTY ADVOCATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A committee representing the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions will confer with President Harding at the White House on Monday, for the purpose of urging him to grant amnesty to the political prisoners. This was announced yesterday by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation. The request for such a conference was made by President Gompers on March 25, President Harding setting Monday as the date.

Mr. Gompers, the officers of the national trade unions and departments, and a few active trade unionists of New York, will form the delegation.

"The purpose of the conference," President Gompers stated, "is to endeavor to prevail upon the President to exercise his great prerogative and grant amnesty to the political prisoners."

MINING TAXES IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Despite opposition, Harry Mills, Minister of Mines in Ontario, refuses to withdraw his bill which provides for the increase of the mining taxes, which, it is estimated, will yield an additional $250,000 revenue to the Province. Speaking in the Legislature, he said that the new taxes were for revenue purposes only and he thought that the mining concerns were well able to bear them. He declared the taxes were much lower than those imposed in other countries, including the United States, Australia, India and Tasmania, and it was worthy of note that Ontario was the only part of the world that had increased its output of gold during the past year. If it were not for the present general conditions the Minister said that he would have made the taxes much higher.

CHICAGO BUILDING INQUIRY RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Investigation of the alleged building combine which is credited with the curtailment of building activity in Chicago, was resumed yesterday by the joint legislative committee which began its week-end sessions a week ago. Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General, will act as the legal adviser of the committee. The Associated Builders of Chicago, an organization of more than 900 contractors, offered, through its attorney, William McKinley, to aid the committee in every way.

Owners and operators of motion picture theaters have been requested to appear before the committee to testify in regard to the extortion alleged to have been practiced by labor organizations for the installation of theater seats made outside of Chicago and for electrical maintenance.

The Building Trades of Chicago yesterday made final answer to the building contractors that they will not accept a proposed cut in wages from $1.25 an hour for skilled mechanics, and from $1 to 70 cents an hour for laborers.

KU KLUX SEEKING CHICAGO RECRUITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the announcement made in news reports printed in local papers recently that the Ku Klux Klan is organizing and seeking members in Chicago, advertisements have appeared in the same newspapers soliciting members. Under a cut of a masked rider appears the call, "100 per cent Americans are wanted. None others need apply. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." A postoffice box number is given as an address.

REPEAL PLANNED OF OLD LIQUOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—All statutes relating to the outlawed liquor traffic in New Jersey, in conflict with the Van Ness prohibition enforcement bill, will be repealed by the Legislature, if it accepts a bill which has passed the House. Assemblyman Champion's measure, approved by the lower chamber, would leave only the enforcement act on the law books. The enforcement law, passed over Gov. E. I. Edwards' veto, becomes effective on April 30.

BRITISH SUMMER TIME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—In accordance with an order-in-council of March 9, 1921, summer time will come into force in Great Britain and Ireland at 2 a. m. on Sunday, April 3, and come to an end at 2 a. m. Monday, October 3.

FARMING COURSE IN SCHOOLS

RALEIGH, North Carolina—State and federal school officials are planning a two-year course in agriculture for the public schools of the State.

MUSIC
BOSTON
ENSEMBLE CONCERT
RENEE LONGY (Piano) ('Cello) GEORGES MIQUELLE
STEINERT HALL Tuesday Eve., April 5, at 8.15
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 50c (and tax)

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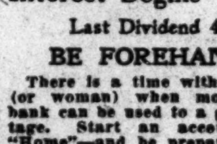
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St. W. of Broadway
Mats. Thursday & Saturday
Little Old New York
By Rida Johnson Young

Good Times at the HIPPODROME
ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOWS AT LOWEST PRICES
Matinee Daily
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance


Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save Money
Interest Begins Apr. 11
Last Dividend 4½%
BE FOREHANDED
There is a time with every man (or woman) when money in the bank can be used to a good advantage. Start an account in the "Home"—and be prepared for any emergency.
Total Assets Over $35,000,000
DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY MAIL
HOME SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1869
75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

Announcing 25 Days of EXCITING SHOPPING
The THOROUGHFARE Celebration Sales
70 Distinct Sales during 25 Shopping Days
bringing New Groups of Sales every day through out the month of April until all sections of the store have yielded the most unusual sale offerings within the possibilities of each.
EVERY SALE RUNS THREE DAYS

1921 APRIL 1921						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

The Shepard Stores
BOSTON

"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random"

Getting About

No one can look through the papers, these days, without being struck with the enormous amount of attention that is being given to the question of getting about. Whether it is a matter of train, ferries, or submarine tunnels, motor cars or aeroplanes, the papers are full of accounts of new plans and new devices. Thus, the giant aeroplane, the real giant, has come, at last, and Milan has had the honor and distinction of building it. "The machine," says one account of the matter, "has three triplanes, one behind the other: there are eight Liberty engines developing a total of 3200 horsepower and an average speed of 90 miles an hour." Accommodation is provided for 100 passengers.

Yet, it is little more than a dozen years ago, that men were speculating as to the possibility of anyone ever being able to fly across "the Channel." It seems a long cry now to the memorable December day when the brothers Wright made their famous 59-second flight at Dayton, Ohio, or to the January day when Farman won the Grand Prix at Issy for a flight of 1093 yards, or to that June morning when Bleriot suddenly appeared over the sea from France, and landed quietly in the fields near Dover Castle. Yet, less than twenty years will cover the whole story. Today, with almost everything done that doubt declared could not be done, whether it was flying the Atlantic or flyng the Andes, the aeroplane is settling down in real earnest to make itself useful.

The Airship Too

And then, of course, there is the airship. Only the other day, a news item in the papers set forth the fact that investigators in a Pittsburg steel mill had discovered "the secret of the construction of framework of German Zeppelins," and that the discovery was expected greatly to expedite the construction of a huge dirigible, at present being built in the Philadelphia navy yard, and designed, when finished, to cross the Atlantic. Here again, the temptation to hark back is pressing. It is a glorious summer evening in the early August of 1908. All afternoon the train from Munich has been winding its way through the valleys of Württemberg, climbing over the Swabian Alps, and now, toward sunset it is steaming toward Stuttgart. Suddenly, the traveler becomes aware of the fact that something unusual is to be seen in the sky. Men, women and children, as the train draws into Stuttgart, have evidently no thoughts for the world around them, but only for the world above them. And so, stepping out on to the platform he joins the upward-gazing throng. There it is, the cause of all the commotion, a glittering mass of silver against the blue sky, the first Zeppelin on its first flight.

From Stuttgart to Putney

Well, it is a far cry again from the little Württemberg town of Stuttgart, on the Neckar, to the very considerable English town of Putney on the Thames. Yet such a journey does not involve any departure from the subject of "getting about." Putney, on boat race day, is the very apotheosis of getting about; and not only Putney, but all the approaches to Putney, going east or going west, going north or south. Indeed, there are endless opportunities for getting about, all the way from Putney Bridge to The Ship at Mortlake. And Londoners do get about on boat race day in the most wonderful way. For those who know the famous course at all, always seem to know every yard of it. At any rate, they know every landmark. No doubt it is because it has been going on for so long—nearly a hundred years now—but, whatever the reason, there are few national events which are hailed with more interest than the boat race. Wherever an Englishman may chance to be, it is safe to say that he will rea.. the account of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race with an interest all its own. If he knows the Thames, the story, from the start between the two churches at Putney, to the finish at Mortlake will provide him with a wonderful series of recollections. Hammersmith Bridge, Craven Steps, Chiswick Eyot, Corney Reach, Dukes Meadows, Barnes Railway Bridge, and so on.

Cambridge Wins

This year it was a fine day, with a southwest wind, they say, just rippling the water. And Oxford won—the toss.

> Oxford! Oxford! she wins, she wins,
> Well they've won the toss, you see;
> Whilst the Cambridge must fetch
> Their boats through a stretch
> That's as lumpy and cross as can be.

So did an enthusiastic poet hail the race, more than sixty years ago. To be exact it was in 1859, and a curious race it was. The wind was blowing strongly, and as the boats shot over the choppy surface they shipped water at every stroke. At Barnes Bridge, the Cambridge boat was almost waterlogged. Yet the crew pulled "manfully on," until, in the end, the boat sank quietly under them. "In another minute"—so runs a contemporary account—"amid a lot of straw hats, oars and flannel shirts, they were all seen striking out just as manfully to gain the shore." Nothing of the kind happened on Wednesday. From start to finish it was a good race, rowed with a will to the finish, in "typical boat weather," of course. And Cambridge won—the race.

E. F.

STREET COSTUMES IN JERUSALEM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem presents the greatest variety of races and nationalities of any city in the world, all wearing their traditional costumes, so that the general effect upon the American who suddenly finds himself in the city is that of a costume ball. Eyes accustomed to the prosaic and the uniform garments of the West stare in amused wonder at men and boys in flowing robes, which look like dressing gowns, and at women dressed the same. Here, for example, come two women carrying baskets full of vegetables on their heads. The usual white cloth is draped about their heads and hangs down their backs, a protection against the intensity of the sun. They must needs stand very erect in order to balance their heavy loads; therefore the carriage of the women is noticeably fine, there is a swinging motion from the hips, while the upper portion of the body remains straight and undisturbed, so as not to shift the load. One of these women carries her baby on her back, slung in a small hammock of goat's hair which passes over her forehead under the big basket. Thus she has walked to Jerusalem from an outlying village, and thus she will return, except that the basket will be full of purchases instead of garden produce. Many of these women also wear filets of gold coins on their foreheads—their whole wealth.

Now comes a man riding a donkey which carries big boxes of grapes instead of saddlebags. The boxes are covered with vine branches to shelter the grapes from the dust, and especially from the flies. He is taking these grapes to the dealer outside the Jaffa Gate, who will make him a price, and then will ensue a wordy battle reenforced by gesticulations of varying intensity, sometimes rising to a note of absolute ferocity, and again sinking to tones of the greatest depreciation. By the way, early every morning there are meetings of the dealers with the country folk at the different gates which are thoroughly amusing for people who enjoy a row. Here, for example, is a common episode: three women, dissatisfied with the price offered, are walking away from the dealer in high dudgeon, talking volubly over their grievance. Seeing this the dealer makes after them and threatens them, thrusting his fingers into their very faces, expostulating, warning, pleading and trying to terrorize them. The women stand firm, they talk back and then raise their hands. There is such a medley that even the callous crowd waits to see the outcome. The women move away slowly, inch by inch, and the price offered by the dealers moves upward by pennies until the point of stability has been reached. The parties have agreed, the dealers have climbed up and the country folk have climbed down. Now they meet on a common footing and, the battle o'er, the grapes are unloaded and the dealers reluctantly count out the greasy piaster paper money, as though they, of course, all along meant to pay the price agreed upon.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Bringing grapes to market

As I take my early morning walk by the American Consulate out to the barren stone ridges two little boys are driving a flock of goats from house to house, milking them for their customers. Women and children come to the doors with pitchers for the goat's milk. It is interesting to watch the performance. One small boy keeps the flock together, while the other, milk can in hands, darts in among the goats and, seizing one proceeds to milk her. She does not give enough to fill the can, so he catches another one, until the measure is complete. Meanwhile the prospective purchasers watch from their house doors. It is a case of getting your morning portion milked for you while you wait.

Few Pets in the City

But here come the camels, a long string of them, headed by a swarthy man in white. What is there about the camel that calls forth wonder and pity? We are ready to admire the beast for its patient powers, endurance, abstemiousness, and the beauty of its fringed eyes, then suddenly there is a revulsion, this animal is the slave of man, it is abject, ungainly, ungracious, timorous. It has not the gallantry of the horse, nor the merriment of the ass. We do not know quite how to think of the camel, whether to pat it or kick it, and so conclude that it is just itself, a beast of burden with its good points, but hardly lovable or fit for a household pet. There are, indeed, few household pets in Jerusalem, very few dogs for a place of its size, few cats and few birds. The despoiling of the place by ruthless conquerors, and equally ruthless governments, has largely driven away such luxuries as pets which need food and water, and both of these are hard to get in post-war Jerusalem. Besides, keeping pets would have been interpreted by the Turkish tax collector as a sure sign of hidden wealth, and would have brought its own punishment.

Much improvement is noticeable today in the manner in which the people treat their animals. The influence of some resolute British women, who were lovers of animals and lived in Jerusalem under the Turkish régime, made a great change for the better. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was started, and did good work in forming public opinion, and now the local police are watching the cab drivers and loaded donkeys, but the native who is reproved sometimes takes revenge in a little witticism. A Turkish officer, who was becoming enlightened in regard to the prevailing cruelty before the war, once stopped a man driving an overloaded donkey and forced him to unload. As the officer was walking away, the donkey driver was heard to say to a bystander, "I did not know that my donkey had a brother here."

One of the most curious sights in Jerusalem is the orthodox Jew with his little curls trained over his ears. In outward appearance the son of Isaac makes a poor figure beside the Bedouin Arab, the son of Ishmael, though they both had Abraham for their father. But this is the hour of judgment, of adjustment and liquidation. This common ancestry may in these prophetic days provide for the coming together of these long separated half-brothers. There seems to be no quarrel between the Arab and the Jew who has been long settled in the land, the Jew who knows Arabic and can speak it, if he wishes. The strife of the Arab is rather with the new arrivals from Russia and other lands, the immigrants who are feared by him because it is suspected that they come in order to dispossess the old settlers. The question raised by this hostility is a difficult one to settle, but there is an answer to every question.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A descendant of the Portuguese

On Saturdays the Jew may be seen wearing a long velvet cloak, rich blue or bright yellow being preferred, also a curious hat, and this in summer quite as readily as in winter, the season of the year apparently making no difference. In fact the visitor notices at once that in this supposedly hot climate the natives wear heavy garments. This does not necessarily mean that they dress warmly, for their thick cloaks and heavy turbans may be said to keep out the heat, but it does mean that they do not wish to expose themselves to sudden changes of temperature. Jerusalem lies about 2500 feet above sea level; the sun is very hot in the middle of the day in a downright, unmistakable fashion. A helmet is comfortable for the greater part of the year, even when a pleasant breeze is circulating, but with the afternoon a decided change takes place. Ladies are cautioned to take wraps along with their parasols and every one does well to provide for the sudden drop of the temperature as the sun drops over the horizon. It cannot be too often repeated that Jerusalem has a mountain climate, in a latitude somewhat too near the equator to belong to the temperate zone, but benefiting from an altitude which guarantees cool nights and calls for blankets on the bed even in summer.

The well-to-do farmers who lead their camels to the gates of the city wear an impressive costume which on the stage or in a child's fairy book might clothe a grand vizier or a famous wizard. In addition to their flowing robes, the inner one of which is often of silk, they wear ample turbans wound round with orange colored bands. It looks incongruous to the visitor that any one thus attired should do any menial labor at all.

There are, besides, in Jerusalem, the cavass of all the legations and larger institutions. These in themselves constitute quite a numerous body. They wear the heavily embroidered coats with long sleeves, characteristic of the Turkish and Greek islanders; it is their business to accompany ecclesiastical or secular notables on their walks through the city or to head processions of one sort or another. When on important duty the cavass carries a huge sword encased in an ornate scabbard. He would cover himself from head to foot with firearms, if he were permitted, but these are peaceful times in Palestine, and the authorities do not favor any provocative equipment.

From my window I can see occasionally a street entertainer with his assistant. They have with them a curious sort of contraption, as our colored friends would say, something like a Punch and Judy booth, and yet not quite that. It has three dolls fastened in front on a shelf, and two colored glass globes. There are also four peep-holes. The children pay their half piasters and glue their faces to the peep-holes. Presently the owner of the booth begins to recite a song in Arabic, which he evidently knows by heart. He does not pause until it is over. In the meantime the assistant manipulates some pictures from behind by means of strings. It is a crude sort of a stereopticon show. When the end of the story has been reached, the owner pushes each head away from the peep-holes, as much as to say that the show is over and the children must not expect more for a half piaster.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A Jew of Jerusalem

The street crowd wears on its head the tarboosh, the turban, the helmet, the military cap, the straw hat, the draped cloth, held by the strong cords of goat's hair, the felt hat, the skull cap or no cap at all. All these head coverings mean something in the way of race or religion. Therefore, even a view down upon the Jerusalem crowd from a balcony means an historical review for one who knows. The tall black hat of the Greek orthodox priest recalls Byzantium, the split in the Christian church and the state church in Russia; the black hood, in the form of a pyramid upon the head of the Armenian priest, calls to mind the tragedy of that nation under the Turks; an Abyssinian priest with a high black turban carries thought to that strange mountain corner in Africa, which supplies one of the sources of the Nile, where Christianity, of a kind, has survived all the waves of Muhammadanism which have come out of Arabia. A green turban in the crowd below tells of a man who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, which, by the way, can now be made by train, for the railroad comes down from Aleppo and Damascus and passes on the other side of Jordan along the edge of the Syrian desert to the Holy City of the Moslems.

The Passing Show

As a matter of curiosity I take my stand by the window, watching the variety of street costumes in Jerusalem. These are some of the sights I jot down in my notebook: A woman enveloped in white, showing a face as black as the ace of spades; a Jew with a long beard; two women dressed in black from top to toe, veiled but talking volubly to each other; a peasant woman carrying a sack of camel food on her head; a string of 12 camels, each with two little bells making a pretty tinkle; a Jewish woman with a basket on her arm, her hair gathered in a long net behind her back and a dingy red shawl over her shoulders; a company of fellahin (country people), all the women carrying loads on their heads; a small Jewish boy with curls hanging over his ears; a company of British Indian troops, spurred and turbaned; a soldier from Tripoli who belongs to the escort of a Senussi Sheik; a British officer swinging by, ruddy and erect, carrying the unfailing walking-stick; a stately Bedouin; a boy sitting astride a donkey and driving other donkeys before him at a trot through the crowd, etc., etc.

All day long the moving picture before my balcony tells of this mixture of races which is Jerusalem. After a momentary pause there is a sudden outcry. I look out, a boy carrying cooked meat balls on a platter has been pushed over by a donkey, the meat balls are sprawling in the dust; the boy gathers them up again and walks off to serve them to his customers, this time flavored with the traditional peck of dirt.

Jerusalem is a representative city. The whole world sends it delegates, generally instructed to further special interests; the rivalry is mainly religious, indeed the problem of Jerusalem is religion. Back of all its street costumes, the tenacity of its queer fashions, lurks religious belief of one sort or another. Why do the Jews wear their beards and curls? Conscience forbids them to cut off the hair of the face. Why do the Moslems wear the tarboosh at the hotel dining table in the presence of ladies? Because their religion bids them keep their heads covered. Why is business enterprise a secondary consideration in Jerusalem? Because the Moslem keeps his Sabbath on Friday, the Jew on Saturday and the Christian on Sunday. Three days out of every seven are lost to business anyway, not counting the single days and groups of days kept by the different religious as feasts, wherein no work can be done.

When I think of the variety of races and religions represented in Jerusalem, I am reminded of a certain business house in Jerusalem in which an Australian manager employs a Greek stenographer who writes English on a German typewriter supplied with a French keyboard.

THE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After all, the French Ambassador to the United States wasn't lost at all. The French Consul-General in New York City thought he was. So did the French Consul's valet. The secretary to the American representative of the International Labor Office under the League of Nations agreed with them. Of similar opinion were sundry train gatemen, motor-cycle policemen, chauffeurs and just ordinary folk standing around on a Battery pier. But they were all wrong. The French Ambassador knew where he was all along.

The Consul, the valet, the secretary, the gatemen, the policemen, and the chauffeur were keeping wide-eyed vigil when the Ambassador's train emptied itself in Pennsylvania Station. Wearing a shiny high hat as a matter of sartorial propriety rather than as a guide for the Ambassador, the Consul was ready to advance with cordial hand the moment he came through the gate. The secretary was set on the same mark, prepared to move forward with the Consul, simultaneously but a respectful pace or two in the rear. The gatemen had been told who was coming; they knew all about him; oh, yes, they even knew what he looked like. The motor-cycle policemen also swept the outpouring throng with their more or less trained vigilance. And the chauffeur—why, the chauffeur had actually driven the Ambassador before!

The last person emerged through the gate. The Consul turned startled eyes toward the secretary. The last person was not the Ambassador! None of the persons had been the Ambassador! The secretary returned the Consul's gaze with the assurance that the Ambassador would surely arrive by the next train. The gatemen assumed a sort of "Well, you see you were wrong about the train" air. The policemen and the chauffeur put their heads together and concluded that the Ambassador had not come.

Now, with Monsieur Viviani's revenue cutter drawing ever nearer Pier A. and with trains continuing to arrive without the Ambassador, a French consul's temperament could not be expected to hold him in that station very long. So this French Consul left. He hurried down to the Battery. The secretary and the other alert watchers remained to receive three more trains.

And here the story splits into two scenes. The more vivid is the arrival of the cutter at the pier. Cutters have arrived at that pier for years in a humdrum sort of fashion. Perhaps no cutter ever before arrived to see a French Consul standing as near the water as he could and vociferously rocking his arms, much more excitedly than Grizel, the while exclaiming:

"I cannot find the Ambassador! The Ambassador he is lost! The Ambassador he is not here at all!"

The less vivid picture is that of the secretary, and the others waiting with patience and watching with never failing hope. Nothing spectacular in their attitude. Only duty being performed ungrudgingly, and yet with a bit of doubt.

Terrible doubt! What if the Ambassador had come on one of those four trains! And if he had, where in all this huge city was he lost now?

The secretary rushed to a telephone. A moment later—several moments, as the service goes in New York—the French Consul rushed to the other end of the line.

"The Ambassador has not shown up here at all!"

"Then if he has come he may be at his hotel."

"Which one?"

"It is the Chatham."

The French Consul returned to the water's edge. The secretary added another nickel to his expense account.

"Just a moment. We will have him paged."

And he was there! Sitting in the lobby, quite calm!

Through the deliberately set gantlet of Consul, valet, secretary, gatemen, police and chauffeurs, to say nothing of people at large, had slipped the French Ambassador to the United States, and when he ordered a taxi all by himself its driver had the advantage of never having driven him before.

Now details beyond this point are doubtful and somewhat mixed. Some say the Ambassador has no idea whatever how he got out of the station without seeing the Consul, or his shiny high hat, or any of the rest of them. That they have no idea how he did it is beyond question. It was impossible for him to escape their diligent watching. But he did.

In a day when democracy, as every one well knows, is in the ascendancy, when kings and ambassadors are just folks, and a president spends half a day watching thousands of children rolling eggs around on his front lawn, it is a pleasure to record that the Ambassador, upon at last being brought in touch with his reception committee, refused to be sent for!

There were motor-cycle police to give him the right of way, a magnificent automobile for him to ride in, a chauffeur who had driven him before to drive him again, and, to ride with, a secretary who was as fine and pleasant an American as ever missed an Ambassador.

But the elusive object of all this receiving machinery said something about thinking that he could find his way down to the Hotel Vanderbilt alone.

And, again let it be said, he did. He got there something like an hour after Monsieur Viviani and the French Consul did. No stenographic record is available to reveal exactly what was said between the Ambassador and the Consul. But the secretary, who had something, at least, to do with the whole affair, and who ought to know what he is and what they were talking about, makes it possible to record in history the fact that the Ambassador said to the Consul, in a sort of after-all-is-said-and-done manner:

"You make too much fuss. I have been to New York before. I have traveled alone before. I do not need a nurse."

Which remark may be accepted as an indication that international complications will not ensue.

A HEAP OF FLOWERS FROM ABROAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is somewhat disconcerting to be asked suddenly to read a paper on education to a gathering of unknown women. Something new and suggestive the topic was to be, and I could think of nothing better than the Essays of Montaigne, which he calls "a heap of flowers from abroad to which I have added nothing of mine own but the thread which bindeth them." The thread with which I bound his excellent ideas was a frail one, but the labor in binding for such an audience was strenuous, for the goods had to be delivered before they could be talked about, and simplicity was insisted upon.

The meeting took place in a public hall. My audience, I found, was composed of working women plentifully supplied with noisy children to whom the sound of my voice raised encouraging echoes. The lecture was written as simply as posssible, but it now seemed necessary to use drastic methods to secure even a semblance of attention. The afternoon was warm, the hall overfull, the mothers were noisily trying to quiet the children.

I said in a loud voice: "I will now tell you what a little girl said to me in the street yesterday." There was silence. The mothers left off admonishing their children, who subsided into gurgles. One mother laughed and a few loud remarks were made. These were far less disturbing than the undercurrent of conversation with the children, and useful, as they offered an avenue whereby to reach the thought of my audience.

I got the fresh, new ideas of four centuries ago right home to them. I own I told a few stories and had the support of my great master of style for doing so. Does he not say, "The kind of speech I like is a simple, naif style, the same on paper as upon the lips, a succulent, nervous speech, short and compressed, not so much combed and curled and coddled as vehement and brusque."

I was vehement and had to be brusque; if I had curled and coddled in the least degree, the children would have broken in again. The gasp of surprised delight when I came to an abrupt end was a compliment in itself. It left the mothers with so much stored-up patience in reserve that it amounted to almost a gift from the speaker. I could see that they had parceled out their endurance to the hour, making minutes the landmarks of their deliverance. They felt they owed me something. They did, for they went away knowing much more of the philosophy of Michel de Montaigne than if I had read my coddled paper.

What Montaigne said was this: "We can at all times continue to study, but not to sit in school." Having been given the tools, the student, be he old or young, should be turned out into the open to dig for himself, and not only dig but watch with a quiet mind the growth of the plant of learning. He tells us plainly that "our minds once empty of all learning, we shall be fit to get wisdom.

"There hath happened to people of real knowledge what happeneth to ears of corn. As long as they are empty they go on growing high and lifting up their heads, straight and proud, but when they are full and swelled with ripened grain they begin to humble themselves and to bow their spikes. Likewise men, having tried all things, sounded all things and found in this heap nothing massive or solid, altogether renounce their presumption and recognize their natural condition."

How I put it to the mothers was somewhat in this form. "Don't think that Gladys will be more useful in minding the baby because she is having lessons once a week with the lady with the piano." Or again, "If Henry or Albert looked superior and despised the baby, it was not because they were growing wiser, and getting more learning than their father and mother."

It wanted no help from me to make clear the truth that as plants are choked by too much moisture, so too much study and over-anxiousness is no help in education. I could have scored a point if I had known in what window the red geranium had wilted from too much attention from the home horticulturist. But a point one might now make is this, that at the present time when the giddy goddess of education is being pulled this way and that by her devoted swains, one might do worse than look up those essays of four hundred years ago which Michel de Montaigne gathered from "abroad" and tied with his own inimitable binding.

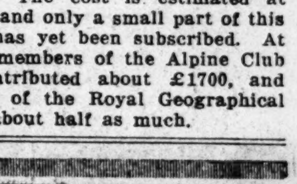
THE MOUNT EVEREST CLIMBERS' PLANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The preliminary expedition for the exploration of Mt. Everest is due to leave Darjeeling in the middle of May. Before its members left London the Royal Geographical Society devoted an evening to a discussion of the plans and organization of the expedition. The president of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Francis Younghusband, urged the moral value of the enterprise as a great adventure, which would show the superiority of men over material forces, and pleaded for financial support. Prof. Norman Collie, the president of the Alpine Club, recommended the expedition as a means of adding to geographical knowledge and showed how little is known about the conditions which the explorers will encounter. His talk was illustrated on the lantern screen by some new views of Mt. Everest, taken by Dr. Kellas last December from a pass to the north of Darjeeling.

Col. Howard Bury, the leader of the expedition, mentioned that the Government of India had promised to provide 100 mules for transport purposes. Harold Raeburn, who will be in charge of the climbing work, favored an attack on the northeast face of Mt. Everest, where the explorers would get the early morning sun. Colonel Jack gave particulars of the scientific instruments which are being taken out, including a barometer which will not come into action until an elevation of 15,000 feet is reached, so that a much shorter column of mercury than usual will suffice, with great advantage in portability. All the survey equipment is being provided by the Survey of India, including special apparatus for photographic surveys, such as have been carried out with excellent results in the Canadian Rockies. Mr. C. F. Meade, who has camped at 23,500 feet in the Himalaya, discussed the Alpine equipment, and said that double-fly Whymper tents would be used.

Dr. Wollaston, the naturalist of the expedition, Mr. Finch, one of the two young climbers who hope to take part in the final ascent, and Captain Noel, who made a journey towards Mt. Everest from the east some years ago, each added his quota to the evening's collection of experiences and opinions. It is coming to be more and more clearly recognized that the expedition is faced not only with a great mountaineering task but with much pioneer exploration before it gets to Mt. Everest. The cost is estimated at £10,000, and only a small part of this amount has yet been subscribed. At present, members of the Alpine Club have contributed about £1700, and members of the Royal Geographical Society about half as much.



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DIVISION SHOWN ON "MERIT SYSTEM"

Members of Congress Disclose Divergent Views as to Policy of Retaining Postmasters Protected by Executive Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Simeon D. Fess, Representative from Ohio, a member of the Republican Congressional Committee, who is prominently identified with the framing of Republican policies, has conducted a questionnaire among Republican members of Congress relative to advisability of maintaining or the doing away with the Wilson "executive order" whereby postmasters were brought under the civil service regulations.

The matter was the subject of a conference between Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, and Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, earlier in the week. President Harding is expected to confer with his official advisers relative to the "order," and it is probable that the survey made by Mr. Fess will be considered before a decision is made.

Mr. Fess finds that congressmen from the cities are generally in favor of revoking the order, whereas rural representatives, by and large, recommend modification, but not revocation. The answers to the questionnaire show general interest against the "spoils system" and preference for the merit system, but the answers are almost unanimous against letting the executive order act as a blanket for those postmasters who were appointed to office under the "spoils system."

Mr. Fess' Explanation

Mr. Fess made the following statement on the basis of his survey:

"Members from the cities generally are for the revocation of the order. Members from the rural sections, where the districts are large and include many post offices, in the majority, preferred a modification, but not a revocation of the order.

"Nearly everybody agreed, so far as I know there were no exceptions, that those holding office under the so-called spoils plan and afterward blanketed in under the civil service reform, should not be protected against vacancies. At the end of their term the office should be regarded as vacant.

"There was a general interest expressed against what used to be called the spoils system, and a general expression of preferring the merit system.

"The open question is how to make effective the merit system without capitalizing politics in the partisan sense.

"Some suggest that the candidates be indorsed by committees and the selection be from the three highest. But I found opposition to that, in that it opened up the Post Office Department to the charge of straddling.

Faults in "Merit" Plan

"It seems the dominant opinion is that the merit system cannot be administered from written examinations alone, in that valuable qualities necessary in the administration of such an office would not appear in the examination.

"The survey leads to the conclusion that the prevailing idea is not to break down the merit system. It does not, however, give any light as to the method that should be followed to determine the merit of the candidates.

"Until the President announces his policy as to whether vacancies will be recognized, nothing definite can be done. If vacancies are to be recognized, at least four considerations will be set out.

"First, the candidate must be in the main acceptable to the community he serves.

"Second, his general character must be such as to elevate the public service.

"Third, as far as possible the candidate should have the indorsement of the official committees.

"Fourth, the candidate must reflect credit by strengthening the organization that he represents."

Survey Incomplete

Mr. Fess has not completed the report that he will submit to Postmaster-General Hays. His interview, he declared, simply reflected a summing up of the results of the questionnaires received to date. He did not indicate what will finally be done.

It is a known fact that the particular wording of the executive order issued by President Wilson "covering" postmasters of the classes affected into the Civil Service, also affords a way of getting rid of these appointees. It specifically provides that upon a recommendation of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, approved by the Postmaster-General, that the "needs" of the service demand a vacancy, one may be declared.

There is some discussion of the probabilities of allowing the order to stand, but to apply this phrasing to ridding the department of purely political appointees who were given the "blanket" protection.

But the major problem yet to be solved, and which will depend largely upon Mr. Harding's decision in the matter, is to apply the merit system, in its broadest aspects, to the appointments that will be made.

SEVERAL STRIKES IN THE BUILDING TRADES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Work in the building trades in a number of the larger cities of Massachusetts was tied up completely yesterday when several thousands quit work rather than accept the wage reductions set for April 1. In several cities, notably Lynn, Brockton and Haverhill, action on wage reduction had been postponed to May 1.

Practically all the building work in Worcester was suspended when members of the organized building trades struck against a reduction of 20 per cent in their pay. Most of the men reported on the jobs as usual to see if the master builders had changed their minds about making the cut in pay effective and when informed by the foremen that the cut was in effect they quit and reported at the headquarters. Union leaders report that between 4000 and 6000 men have stopped work.

Refusing to accept a wage reduction of 20 per cent, more than 2000 Lawrence building mechanics failed to report for work yesterday. In a few instances contractors who employ only a few men did not enforce the reduction and their employees worked as usual.

Building trades workmen in Springfield, Chicopee, and Holyoke and Greenfield went on strike rather than accept wage reductions. In Holyoke about 1000 men failed to appear for work and no efforts have been made to adjust differences. The Holyoke Building Trades Employers Association placed the handling of the anticipated strike in the hands of a committee.

LEGISLATIVE WORK AT VERMONT SESSION

MONTPELIER, Vermont—The Vermont Legislature adjourned this week after a session of 82 days, in which it appropriated $8,145,000. Gov. James Hartness served notice on the legislators that he would veto a bill to limit campaign expenditures by a candidate or his friends to the amount of the salary of the office sought for one year. The House, nevertheless, passed the measure in concurrence with the Senate. Comparatively few measures of importance were passed. Farmers were favored and highway development was advanced. Measures defeated included proposals for a teachers' college and a central normal school, and for aviation landing fields. The General Assembly added $1,000,000 to the appropriations, at the same time reducing the direct state tax from 80 cents to 60 cents for the two-year period. Of this amount 20 cents will apply in 1922 and 40 cents in 1923. A commission was created to consider new sources of income, and to report to the next Legislature.

MASTER PAINTERS DENOUNCE DEMANDS

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Denouncing the demands of union painters as "un-American, radical, reactionary, and contrary to the spirit of the times," the Cincinnati Master Painters Association rejected the proposed agreement submitted by the union. A wage increase from $7 to $8 a day was demanded. Other clauses of the proposed agreement follow:

"Employers shall be prohibited from discharging men who refuse to operate spraying machines; no man shall be compelled to carry more than five pounds of paint to a job; special permit must be obtained by employers from the union for overtime work; double time for operating spraying machines; no brush shall be more than 4½ inches wide."

WOMAN FLIES OVER ANDES

SANTIAGO, Chile — Adrienne Bolland, French aviatrix, flew across the Andes from Mendoza, Argentina, to Chile yesterday in four hours. She used a 1914 model 80-horsepower biplane and flew at an average height of 4500 meters. She is the first woman tc perform the feat.

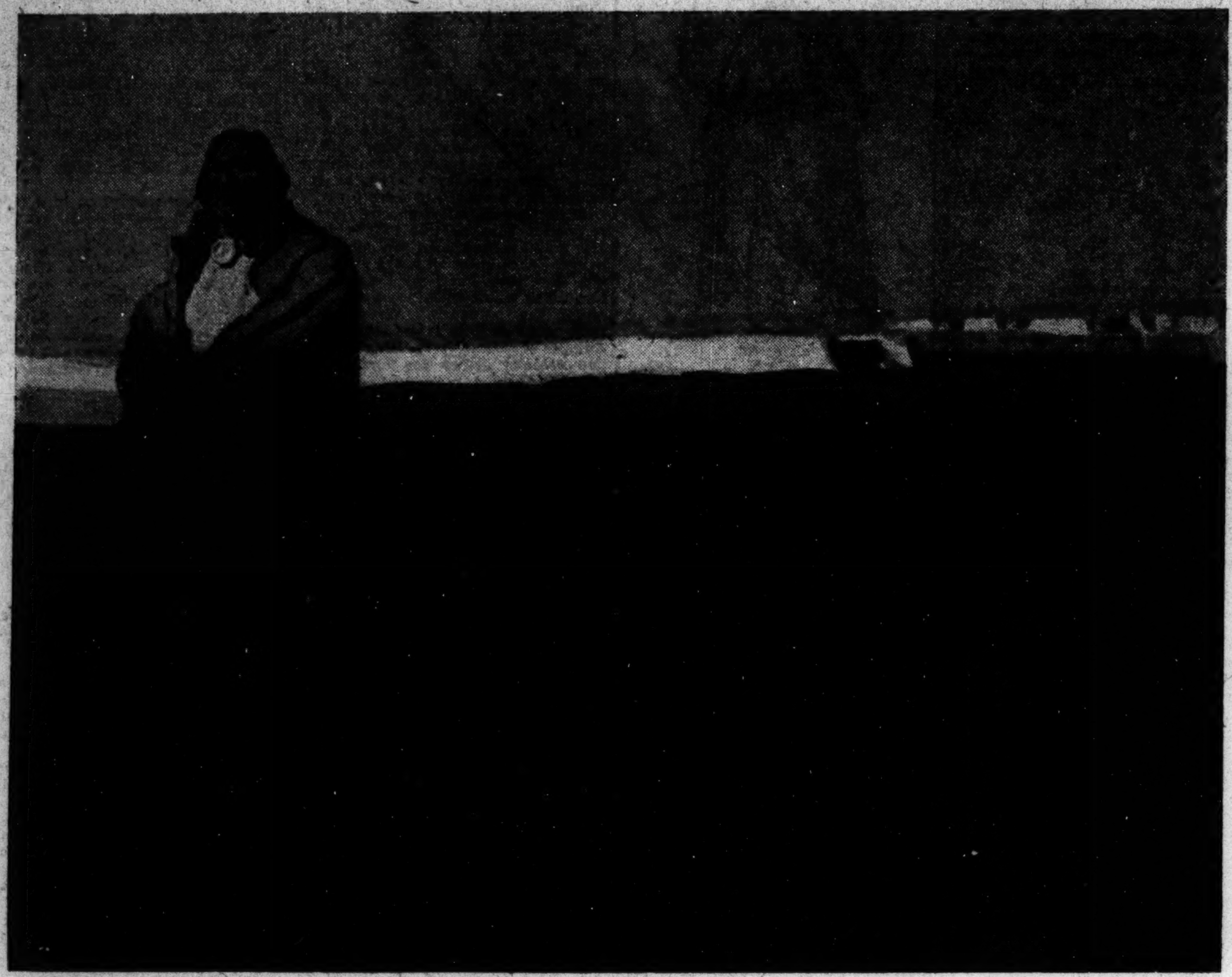
AMERICAN INDIANS AND DEMOCRACY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

What is the present status of the Indian in the United States, and what should the new Administration do to improve it?

The Indian's greatest need is full, free and unrestricted citizenship, with proper safeguards for the full-blood Indians, and an opportunity to "sink or swim" for all others, according to Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, leader of the Rodman Wanamaker historical expeditions to the North American Indian. Dr. Dixon said recently that with such citizenship and safeguards the Indian certainly would not sink.

"I would abolish the reservation system, obliterate it completely," he said, in reply to a question as to its rightfulness and benefits. "It is, without mitigation, a system of slavery, despair and vagabondage. The Indian may not leave the boundary of his prison acreage without a passport. The will of the reservation superintendent is law, and he alone is responsible to the one power above him. A Christian civilization should regenerate. The reservation degenerates. It devastates, dethrones and destroys.



"What an Indian Thinks," from the painting by Maynard Dixon

An Indian Commissioner

"What we need is an Indian commissioner who knows the Indian, who sympathizes with the Indian and who knows the white man and how to lead him to sympathize with the Indian.

"The policy of the Administration for the last eight years has been to cut the Indian's hair and put pants on him as a sign royal of citizenship. For time immemorial the Indian has worn his hair in long braids. It was a part of his religion. To compel the Indian to cut his hair is equal to that other bit of moral iconoclasm, viz., frowning upon his native arts, in some instances their prohibition. An order went forth prohibiting the making of bead-work, and forbidding the children from singing their tribal songs. The making of baskets and pottery has been circumscribed. They were all considered relics of barbarism. We cannot afford to lose a single art, any more than we can afford to lose a smile from the face of a child, a flower from the garden, or the song of a bird from the summer."

"You have spoken of the Indian as a slave on the reservation. Are not many Indians already citizens of the United States?" he was asked.

"The word citizenship as applied to the Indian," said Dr. Dixon, "is an artifice of speech. The Indian is not a citizen in the true sense of the word, nor indeed can he be under the present rules and regulations governing the conduct of the Indian. In Oklahoma the Indian is called a citizen—he votes, but there is a superintendent over the five tribes and the Indian Bureau makes the leases for his oil lands and places the revenue to the credit of the Indian in the United States Treasury. There is in the Treasury today $1,000,000,000 bearing 4 per cent interest, the property of the Indian, but he cannot touch it, principal or interest, because he is a ward of the Nation. During the war an Oklahoma Indian wanted to buy $600 worth of Liberty bonds and the United States Senate had to pass a law authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to draw the money from the Treasury and invest it in bonds. Yet the Indian is a citizen. The Indian is deprived of every element of self independence. He has no rights in the courts of the land. There must be a separate act of Congress in each individual case before an Indian can present his cause before the Court of Claims.

"The education of his children is neglected. Just one striking instance of scores that I could mention. There are 8333 Navajo children out of about 11,000 who have no school privileges whatever—no schoolhouses and no teachers. For a home they have the Arizona desert, 'arid zone,' the Spaniards called it, where it takes 100 acres to pasture one cow and 40 acres to pasture one sheep. Where the water holes are from 25 to 50 miles apart, and the water is composed of salt, soap and alkali. The cattle and sheep wade in it and drink it; the Indian washes his clothes in it and then drinks it; it is all that he has to drink. Is this slavery, is it civilization? Is it the proud achievement of our boasted democracy?" said Dr. Dixon.

The Remedy

"In view of these revelations, what is the remedy," was asked.

Quickly the reply came back, "An aroused public conscience, a verification of the Declaration of Independence, that among the inalienable rights of every man in America are 'life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.' I have a well-assured hope for the strong assurances given by President Harding that he feels that a crisis for the Indian just now impinges upon the Administration. He will go as far as he knows, but who is to tell him all that he ought to know? The President and the Secretary of the Interior will take hold of the matter and give us a commissioner of Indian affairs who will stand four square for the defense of the Indian—stand against all comers until we shall see the emancipation of the race and the Indian a full citizen of the United States."

In reply to a question regarding the Indian population, Dr. Dixon said: "When the white man came there were north of Mexico 1,200,000 Indians. James R. Mooney, on the staff of the Bureau of Ethnology in Washington, states in the Handbook of American Indians, Bulletin No. 30, that the Indian population has decreased 65 per cent. Mr. Mooney wrote me less than a year ago that after a veracious and scientific study of the question of Indian population that he could declare authoritatively that the present Indian population numbered not more than 270,000."

"How does the Indian feel about this?"

Here there was a flash of the eye. Dr. Dixon said: "Feel! This is the way he feels: from the desert and the prairie; from the mountains and the woods, the Indian heard the call of his country. In 1913 Rodman Wanamaker sent an expedition of citizenship to every tribe in the United States, 189 in all, and gave every tribe a flag. They promised then, as they signed a parchment pledging allegiance to the United States Government, that if the flag was ever in peril they would fight for it. More than 17,000 of them rallied to the defense of that flag, a flag that was not their flag. Some of them were drafted, though wards of the nation, others volunteered. They were scattered through every arm of the service, and fought with a valor that won all of the French and American decorations pinned on the breast of heroism. And for what? Will it be a verification of democracy or the old order of hypocrisy?

Bade the Pilgrims Welcome

"The Indians were here when the Pilgrim Fathers came. It was the Indians who gave the newcomers a welcome, who extended to them the hand of fellowship and of friendship, who gave them food. They had a democratic form of government, electing their chiefs by the will of the people. But the Pilgrim Fathers, who had sailed from Plymouth to escape one form of tyranny, not long after they had landed upon the stormy shores of New England instituted another form of tyranny.

"It was after aggression by the white man that the Indian's reprisals followed which began a long, long trail of misfortunes for the red man. His democratic form of government was ignored. He was driven over the Allegheny Mountains, Across the Mississippi, and you may find the receding footprints of his moccasined feet on the sands of the western ocean."

Asked when the national American Indian memorial was to be erected on the land allotted by the government at Fort Wadsworth overlooking New York harbor, Dr. Dixon said that its construction had been delayed because of Rodman Wanamaker's purpose to secure citizenship for the Indian and thus make his emancipation synchronize with the erection of the memorial. And thus the memorial would become, not a memorial alone to a vanishing race, but to the emancipation of that race, and would also attest the nation's sorrow for its treatment of a great race of people. This time he believed would be as soon as President Harding and Secretary Fall should appoint the right sort of Indian commissioner, who would open the door of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to the American Indian.

LABORATORY WORK IN BUSINESS URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "Every business, however small, should have a research laboratory of its own," said Charles F. Kettering, president of the General Motor Research Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, speaking on "Lessons We Have Learned in Industrial Science" before members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at an assembly luncheon this week.

Mr. Kettering explained that a research laboratory need not necessarily mean test tubes and intricate paraphernalia, but simply some way, consistent with the size of the business, of tabulating the methods of procedure in each branch of the concern's activities; in a word, finding out just what is done in the establishment, finding out the best way of carrying out each process, discovering standards of measurement for the product and finding out just how much machinery and apparatus in the establishment may be discarded because non-productive. Mr. Kettering went at length into the activities of American engineers in the motor industry. He ascribed the enormous advance in the quality of automobiles in recent years to the advance in method of measuring the parts of a machine, and the standardizing of inspection tests, with the result that it is possible to produce interchangeable parts, even for delicate adjustments, now that it is possible to measure these parts to one 20,000th of an inch in workshop practice.

PLAN TO SAFEGUARD INDIAN OIL OWNERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increased precautions to protect American Indian owners of oil and mineral lands from exploitation were forecast by Charles H. Burke, who took office yesterday as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Declaring that some of the Osage tribe receive family allowances from royalties and other sources running as high as $50,000 annually, Mr. Burke said: "This is a dangerous situation, and I heartily approve the efforts that the government has already taken to limit the amount of money that can be turned over to them."

RATES INCREASED WITHOUT NOTICE

New York Public Service Commission Acted in Telephone Case Before Completion of Inquiry—City's Side Not Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When the 600,000 subscribers of the telephone service of the New York Telephone Company in New York City received their bills for last month, they discovered that the charges had been increased nearly one-third over the preceding month. This was due to a consent order of the Public Service Commission for the Second District. This order was issued "in the exercise of its discretion and in order to prevent serious damage to said company." It was issued without official notice to the subscribers and before completion of the inquiry into the situation in regard to rates before the commission, in which the city of New York had no opportunity to present testimony.

The Public Service Commission law in 1910, some time after its enactment and against opposition by the telephone companies, subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, was extended to include the rates for telephone service. But instead of in the hands of the Public Service Commission of the First District in New York City, where the greatest number of subscribers to the service reside, authority was placed in the Second District Commission, which covers the rest of the State, with headquarters at Albany.

The law provided that in general the companies should fix their own rates, but that any person aggrieved thereby might complain to the commission; after a hearing the commission would order any change that it might deem proper, without retroactive effect. Then the law went on to say, "Thereafter no increase in any rate, charge or rental shall be made without the consent of the commission," and it was further provided that no injunction should be issued by any court, except upon notice, and only then when it was alleged in the pleadings and supported by proof that heavy and irreparable damage would occur to the petitioner (not the plaintiff in the suit) if the injunction were not granted.

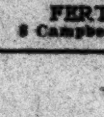
Pursuant to the law, hearings were held in Albany, and on March 30, 1915, rates were fixed for three years and until the further order of the commission. These rates continued until an order was made, after full notice and on the result of the hearing, on September 16, 1919, effective October 1, 1919, reducing the rates 8 per cent for one year and until further order of the commission.

These rates have continued ever since, but on April 28, 1920, the New York Telephone Company filed its complaint and petition against them and hearings were commenced during the following October. The telephone company then presented new schedules, to increase its annual revenues by about $16,000,000.

The city of New York, in opposition, cross-examined the witnesses presented by the company, showing a general tendency of the company to keep its surplus available for dividends down by large charges for depreciation and extension of lines, according to Maldwin M. Fertig, assistant corporation counsel. These hearings still continue. The company has concluded its evidence, but cross-examination continues. Thus far the city has not had an opportunity to present its case, except in cross-examination, but the increase went into effect regardless of this.

Save Your Plants

Make Them Grow and Bloom



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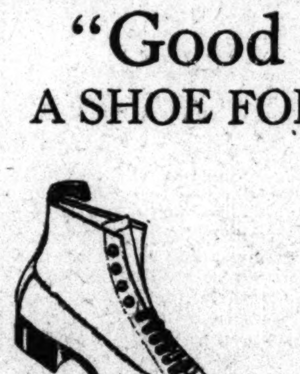

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WORLD CONDITIONS AFFECT RAILROADS

General Readjustment Foundation for Gradual Improvement in Transportation, Says Commerce Commission Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is not high freight rates, but economic conditions and perhaps manipulated markets which prevent proper utilization of products in the United States, Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told the Railway Business Association here on Thursday night.

"Last November," said Mr. Clark, "the average ton-mile revenue of the railroads of the United States was 75.7 per cent higher than in 1913. At the same time the wholesale prices of commodities that are transported in large quantities averaged 107 per cent higher than in 1913, and in May, 1920, they were 172 per cent over 1913. Reference has been made to operating costs of the railroads. Until the foundation has been laid for widening the margin between the revenue and the cost of earning it, it is difficult to find justification for an attempt at a general reduction in rates.

The Esch-Cummins Act

"It may be doubted if many have comprehended the extent to which the Esch-Cummins act projects itself and its influences into the future. Too much energy has been expended in criticizing what at the moment, and from superficial thought, seemed to be weaknesses in it and there has been too little disposition to assist in laying the foundation for the superstructure which that act contemplates.

"For many years the policy was adhered to that there should be no limit or restriction upon competition between roads in the matter of rates. From this cut-throat competition grew a general feeling that the railroads' business and their relationships to the public were not governed by the same code of morals that was recognized in other directions. The poorer road can but hasten insolvency by reducing its rates and it can accelerate that haste by increasing rates if its competitor does not also increase rates. Competition in rates is therefore but a figure of speech. As a matter of fact railroads competing for traffic must charge the same rates and the only real competition is that of service. The Transportation act changed the policy of the government in this regard. Instead of prohibiting under the penalties of the anti-trust laws any efforts to equalize these conditions, the law now permits, as it should, pooling of freights or facilities under terms and conditions that are approved by governmental authority.

Financial Prospect

"Immediately following termination of federal control the capacity of the transportation machine was demonstrated. Serious interference resulted from labor difficulties and later the volume of traffic fell. The financial results from operation in recent months have been disappointing. This has caused a good deal of impatience which has taken the form of demands for reductions in transportation charges. The official figures for the month of December show that for the United States the class I roads had an operating ratio of 91.3. That means that the operating cost of earning each dollar was 91.3 cents, and 8.7 cents of each dollar were left with which to pay taxes, interest charges, and return upon property values. Obviously that margin is too narrow.

"When we consider the circumstances out of which present conditions grew is it not sensible and reasonable to recognize the necessity for gradual readjustment of the economic forces and affairs of the world as the foundation for gradual improvement in the situation we are discussing? Some rates are too high to permit the free movement of traffic. Some rates are unreasonably low. Careful study of such situations has been and is going on and readjustments have been and are being made accordingly. Doubtless there have grown up operating expenses, the aggregate of which is substantial, which cannot reasonably be defended. They should be eliminated. Every effort must be made to insure all possible, attainable, reasonable economies. The owners of the properties may be obliged for a time to accept less return upon their investment than would otherwise be expected. If reason can prevail and a united, genuine effort can be put forth and maintained, it is morally certain that the situation will improve."

Public Ownership Urged

Esch-Cummins Act Declared to Have Proved Dismal Fiasco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The real issue in the present railroad controversy is between private ownership and public ownership, according to the opinion expressed yesterday by J. A. H. Hopkins of the Committee of Forty-Eight, in discussing the plan of railroad control proposed by S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. This plan, Mr. Hopkins finds, based on private ownership, is put forward with the frank admission that unless intensive economical methods in railroad administration are adopted, there is no alternative except public ownership.

"Presentation of the plan," said Mr. Hopkins, "is in effect an admission that private ownership has failed. As a last resort, Mr. Warfield comes to the rescue with a plan involving the exploded theory of federal regulation. Obviously his intention is to protect the interests of his clients, the 700,000 security holders."

On Monday night the committee begins a series of debates on the subject of public ownership of the roads. The first will be between McAlister Coleman for the committee and Robert H. Binkerd of the Railway Executives Association.

New York Central's Stand

Action of Security Holders Disapproved—Unions May Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Most unfortunate" describes the New York Central's estimation of the move of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities toward a conference with the Brotherhood leaders on the railroad situation, and S. Davies Warfield, president of the association, has been told by A. H. Smith, president of the road, that the road's board of directors and officers represent the stockholders in all matters of management, including relations with employees. The road definitely refuses to recognize the right of the security holders association to intervene in the present situation.

Another new and significant development is the fact that tomorrow representatives of about 175,000 organized railway workers in this district will meet here to consider plans for joining all local rail unions into a single body for offensive and defensive purposes. Promoters of the plan deny that it has anything to do with the One Big Union movement. It is furthered by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers, and if the plan goes through, it is said that similar locals will be formed at other strategic points throughout the United States and Canada.

Meeting of Cabinet

Question of Transportation Occupies Members' Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The question of transportation, with the allied problems of production and agriculture, largely occupied the attention of the Cabinet at the meeting yesterday. No program was worked out, however, nor did a solution of the difficulties seem nearer at the end then at the beginning of discussion.

It is unlikely that the President will hold a special conference with representatives of the workers as has been requested, or with the railroad executives, as such. He will seek light in all quarters, but the decision as to what is to be done must come through government agencies. The letter of Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, opens up the fundamental question of national agreements and whether they are to extend beyond the period of government control. This is considered of great importance by the President and members of his Cabinet, because it opens up the application of this kind of agreement to other industries. The government will be very chary about establishing a precedent which would interfere with the taking up of new problems as they arise between employer and employee under changing conditions.

The contention of Mr. Hoover that the entire transportation problem is one question and that in the long view, more attention must be paid to the working out of the relation of the several railroads to one another, to the larger needs of the country, to the ports and shipping contacts, to the inland waterways, and to electrification, is receiving more careful consideration.

TEACHERS' TENURE OF OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Bills providing for amendments of the present teachers' tenure of office law have occupied much time in the Oregon Legislature this session. Members of the Portland school board felt that the present tenure law made it practically impossible to remove the inefficient teacher. They asked for what they called "modifications" in the tenure which would remove the board of three to which teachers refer in cases of dismissal and place the power of dismissal in the hands of the school board.

MENNONITE RANKS GAIN IN NUMBERS

Former Seceders Join in Migration From Canada to South—Agents in Search of More Land That Is Undeveloped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The migration of the Mennonites from Canada, plans for which were laid last year, seems to be gaining, both in number of those leaving the northern dominion, and in the number of localities which they have selected for the establishment of their colonies. It was at first estimated, and so announced by H. M. Kaussman, who represented the Mennonites in the purchase of 125,000 acres of land in southwestern Mississippi, that approximately 62,000 Mennonites would leave Canada. The movement now, however, has increased to 93,000, with prospects of more joining it. In addition to colonies in Mississippi, on which about 4000 Mennonites are now at work, some 12,000 more are going to Alabama, where an option on 100,000 acres of cut-over pine lands was taken at the same time the 125,000 acres were purchased in Mississippi. The purchase of lands in the cotton belt of Mexico, in the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua, also is virtually consummated, and a party of investigators for the Mennonites has made tentative arrangements for the purchase of 25,000 acres of corn lands in what is known as the "granary of Mexico," in the Lake Chapala district, in the Mexican states of Michoacan and Jalisco.

Still other agents of the Mennonites are in Salvador, where they are negotiating for lands for the production of corn and cattle, especially hogs, which the Mennonites found profitable in Canada. Robert Dyes and two other Mennonite agents, who were in Mexico, have sailed for Buenos Aires, to inspect the lands and the opportunities of Argentina for wheat-growing. The idea of migration to the Old World apparently has been pretty thoroughly abandoned by the heads of the Mennonite faith.

Return of Seceders

These changes were stated in an interview given by Samuel V. Hoglund, one of the Mennonite supervisors, who has been engaged in settling the colonists on the lands in Mississippi and in preparing for the coming of those who will establish themselves in Alabama, exclusively to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Hoglund said:

"In 1917, when the provincial government began to impose conditions of military service and public school education on the Mennonites, a large number of the younger members of the faith put their children in the public schools, did military service to the extent of home police duty, and otherwise conformed to the demands of the government. These younger members, while they adhered to the religious beliefs of the Mennonite church, virtually seceded from the Mennonite organization. Some thousands of them even went into new settlements of their own, or moved to towns already established by non-Mennonites, and adopted to a great extent the customs and habits of their new neighbors. The so-called 'orthodox' Mennonites did nothing to stop this movement; quite probably they could not have stopped it had they tried, but within the past six months, more than half of these young members have come back to the regularly established Mennonite settlements and to the old forms of life under Mennonite faith.

"On returning, they said that they had not prospered under the new method of life as they did under the old; that they had not been well received by the non-Mennonite people with whom they attempted to mingle; that they had lost a great deal of the control over their children which they had had in the Mennonite settlements, and in many ways they showed their dissatisfaction with conditions imposed by the provincial government.

All Eager to Migrate

"When the heads of the Mennonite organization decided on the migration to Mississippi and Alabama, and sent representatives into Mexico, Salvador, and other countries further south, it was believed that between 63,000 and 65,000 would be the total of the 'orthodox' Mennonites who would migrate. Now, however, virtually all those who have come back into the regular organization are as eager to leave Canada as the so-called Old Coloniers, who make up the main and original body of Mennonites.

"The result was that the governing board of the Mennonite organization found itself confronted with the problem of getting other tracts of land for the settlement of these additional migrants, who have increased the total desiring to move by about 30,000, so that between 83,000 and 95,000 have agreed to leave Canada as rapidly as lands can be provided for them. With the land obtained in Louisiana and Mississippi, and that offered in the cotton belt of the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua, Mexico and in the corn section of Michoacan and Jalisco, in the same country, we still did not have enough to care for all the Mennonites who had signed their names to the agreement to leave Canada. Then, about two weeks ago, we decided to send men into Salvador, to study the corn and hog production situation there, and into Argentina to look over the available wheat-growing lands. These men have not had time to report, but the purchase of both tracts offered in Mexico in all probability will be consummated in April, and will care for about 18,000 of the colonists. The Mexican investigation was carried on by Robert Dyes and 10 assistants. Mr. Dyes and three others have gone to Argentina; and there are four men now investigating in Salvador.

Search for Undeveloped Lands

"This purchase of lands, and the consequent movement out of Canada means that virtually every Mennonite who is still loyal to the faith and to the church organization, will have left that country within the next 10 or 12 months. The majority will be out of the Dominion within six months, and there are now about 4000 members of that faith in Mississippi, and the lands in Alabama will accommodate nearly 12,000 more, while some 15,000 more are coming to Mississippi. This accounts for approximately one-third of the total number desiring to migrate, while, as has been said, rather less than 20,000 more will be able to get lands in Mexico. This leaves us still in search of lands for about one-half of the total number of our people who will move. At least 250,000 acres more must be obtained and obtained soon.

"We do not want developed lands, but rather those still given over to forests and jungles, so that we may develop them after our own plans and by our own methods, which have been successful in Canada. Since the perpetuation of our faith depends on our freedom to worship as we choose, and to educate our children as Mennonites, we must settle in sections the ruling faction of which will guarantee us those liberties. This is not a movement in search of better homes, or greater money-making opportunities, but solely to find religious and educational freedom. These liberties have been denied us, in Canada, in direct abrogation of written pledges made to the first Mennonites who came to Canada in 1873 and 1879 and we feel that the fate of the Mennonite religion depends on the success of our movement to new fields."

MR. WOOLWINE IN CONTEMPT OF COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, has been fined a total of $300 on charges arising from a disturbance in the Superior Court during a trial.

Mr. Woolwine, while acting as prosecutor in a criminal case, became incensed at a question asked by Paul Schenk, counsel for the defense, and during a brief recess struck Mr. Schenk in the face. On complaint of Mr. Schenk, Mr. Woolwine was cited for contempt of court and arrested on charges of assault and battery and of disturbing the peace.

Judge Willis, before whom the case was being heard at the time of the disturbance, severely reprimanded the district attorney and fined him $250.

Later, before Judge Frederickson in the police court, Mr. Woolwine pleaded guilty to the charges of assault and disturbing the peace, and was fined $25 on each count. Payment on the assault count was suspended.

UNION LABOR URGED TO SETTLE STRIKE

Secretary Davis Acts in Case of Two Small Packing Houses—One Company Accused by Men of Violating Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Settlement of the strike called on Thursday by employees of two of the smaller packing houses in the Union Stockyards was urged by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in a message sent to union labor leaders. Action on the recommendation of Mr. Davis will be taken today by the council of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union. The message from Secretary Davis informed the union men that 12 of the 14 smaller packers in Chicago have agreed to the terms of the agreement recently reached between the five large packing companies and their employees at the conference in Washington.

The strike, which was called on Thursday noon, affects the plants of the Independent Packing Company and the William Davies Company, the first of which is reported as having agreed to accept the Washington agreement.

Officials of the union and the superintendent of the Independent Packing Company, Patrick Brennan, disagreed as to the number of men who went on strike.

"If it is true that Mr. Brennan has sent his agreement to Washington, then he is guilty of double-crossing the government in addition to his violation of the understanding with his employees," said Dennis Lane, union secretary. "Thursday morning he was hiring new men at 35 and 40 cents an hour, whereas the minimum wage, after deducting the 8-cent cut which was adopted, is 45 cents an hour. He has also violated the seniority clause in the agreement which provides 'that when work is resumed following the layoff the senior employees must be returned to work before any new men are taken on.' Brennan told our representative he 'would hire and fire as he pleased and pay any wages he saw fit.' The William Davies Company has taken the same position, and as a result we called a strike in both places and not a man worked or a wheel turned in either place on Thursday afternoon."

"This strike has nothing to do with the wage scale established by the agreement of the larger packers with the United States Department of Labor," said James S. Agar, president of the William Davies Company, who stated that his company was now observing the scale of wages and hours put into effect by the larger packers in accordance with their agreement.

"The strike was instigated and forced upon us by a few radical agitators who are not even on our pay roll" he said. "Ninety-five per cent of the employees wanted to continue work but were forced to quit. Some of these sought in vain from the leaders of the strike the reason for its being called. It has been called in defiance of the plan proposed by the government. If any of the men who struck are reemployed it will be only as new employees and their seniority rights will be considered to have been forfeited. Operation will be resumed immediately."

BEER CONSUMPTION IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Beer drinking in Germany has fallen off by more than 750,000,000 gallons a year as compared with pre-war consumption, William Coffin, Consul-General at Berlin, reported yesterday to the Department of Commerce. Beer consumption dropped from 1,272,000,000 gallons in 1913, to 541,000,000 in 1920, while wine consumption decreased from 79,000,000 to 52,000,000. Mr. Coffin added, however, that the population of Germany had decreased by 5,400,000 in the same period.

MANY OPPOSED TO MEDICAL MEASURE

Connecticut Bill to Regulate Practice of Healing Arts Is Attacked at Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Sweeping opposition, which is expected to mean defeat by the Committee on Public Health and Safety, was brought against the bill introduced by the state Commissioner of Health to "regulate the practice of the healing arts," at the public hearing on the measure. Protests were registered against the bill which has been characterized by many different schools and organizations as an attempt of the allopaths to set up, through the state commissioner, a "medical dictatorship." They were aided in the force of their opposition by many members of the Legislature, both senators and representatives, who made extra-legislative statements of their attitude toward the measure.

The commissioner's bill, which he justified in his testimony on the ground that it is the duty of his department to initiate such legislation, provided for a board of regents which would have charge of examining and licensing practitioners of "the healing art." This provision was immediately attacked on the ground that the lay membership of this board would give the commissioner, who would be a member, opportunity to exercise his professional medical knowledge in influencing his associates on the board. The measure was condemned as dictatorial rather than regulatory, or even restrictive.

At the hearing before the legislative committee the commissioner directed some of his argument against other than medical methods, which, it was pointed out, demonstrated the true object of the proposed legislation to be against other than the allopathic school. At the close of the hearing the committee chairman called for a raising of hands on the measure with the result that the commissioner appeared alone in allegiance to his bill. It is expected that the evidence of opposition at the hearing will result in the measure never getting beyond the committee, in which, it is generally believed, defeat will be certain.

INCOMING FOREIGN MAILS EXPEDITED

NEW YORK, New York—The practice of removing mail from incoming steamers at quarantine, which was discontinued when the United States entered the European war, was resumed last night when the mail-boat, Postmaster-General, steamed down the bay to meet the liner Adriatic arriving from Southampton.

The resumption of this service is expected to expedite the delivery of foreign mail. After the mail bags are transferred from steamer to mail boat, the latter proceeds to the various railroad terminals, where the bags are placed on fast trains destined for points north, south and west.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

REDLEAF
Pall Mall
(LONDON)

All About Men's Hats

A friend of ours casually and carelessly remarked—"A hat is a hat." Perhaps it is; then, again, perhaps it isn't.

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What our friend probably meant was that (to him, at least) one hat looked just about like another.

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PARIS

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We go to London and import our well-known RED-LEAF hats. They have stood the test for years.

We also import the finer LINCOLN BENNETT hats from London. Any man who has ever worn one can tell you how good they are.

And then—we go to Paris and bring over DELION hats—the best we can find in all France.

Variety

—is always worth while, because it gives every man a basis for comparison.

And it helps every man to find the right shape and style, which has a lot to do with satisfaction, regardless of what somebody else may say.

Economy

—is never dependent upon price altogether.

It depends upon service and satisfaction; and quality is the first cousin of both.

That is why we travel half way around the world to find hats.

Which is not at all necessary unless a store believes in doing a thing for the sake of doing it well.

Prices

Domestic Derby hats at $5—well worth having.

Domestic soft hats at $4.50—the kind that we can guarantee.

Redleaf, London, Derby and soft hats at $7.20, tax included.

Lincoln Bennett soft hats at $12.70 to $16, tax included.

Lincoln Bennett Derby hats at $11.60 to $14.35. DELION (French) soft hats at $10.50, tax included.

Lincoln Bennett silk hats, $27, tax included.

DELION (French) hats, $19.30, tax included.

DELION (French) opera hats, $17.65, tax included.

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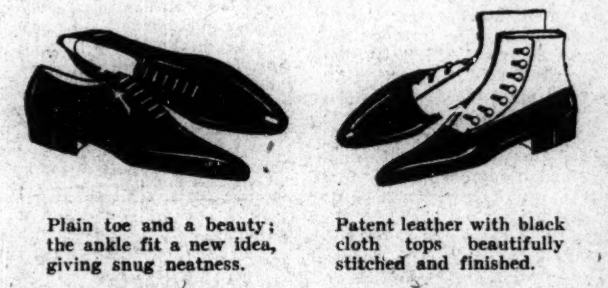

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REORGANIZING THE GERMAN DYE TRADE

Complete Unification Has Been Achieved by Fusing Two Main Groups and Strengthening the Bonds Between the Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Before the war the German chemical and dye industry seemed to stand in an impregnable position so far as foreign competition was concerned. The American and British manufactures were very small by comparison, and the superiority of the German production of finer dyes could not be challenged. It is not the purpose of this article, however, to survey the changes which have taken place in America and Great Britain, or the political questions concerned with the protection of the newly-established chemical industries in these countries. They are only mentioned to indicate the nature of the problem which faced the German manufacturers after the armistice.

From one point of view the German industry was in a stronger position than it had ever been. In the development of chemical warfare the government had poured out money like water in order to extend the factories and intensify research work. The firms not only inherited the improved factories and the accumulated results of the research (as valuable for peace as for war work), but they emerged from the war period far stronger financially than they entered it. Yet the realization of the full value of these advantages depended on the possibility of resuming world-wide trade, and especially the exports to Great Britain and America. In both these countries, however, new and serious competition had arisen, and in the reconstruction of the German industry this factor had to be taken into account. The first consideration, therefore, was given to the relations between the various firms in the industry.

German Dye Firms

Although these were known to the outside world under various names, they were for commercial purposes consolidated into two groups which, within certain limits, competed with each other. Each group fixed prices, allocated the market for the respective firms, pooled profits, and so on. Each firm continued to work under its own name, organized its own research, and produced its own specialities among the finer and rarer dyes. The advantage to the individual firm, apart from those mentioned, was that a traveler in, say, England or America, would decline to sell the finer dyes (which could not be obtained elsewhere) unless a definite quantity of the cheaper dyes was taken also. This policy, of course, adversely affected the native producers of the commoner sorts of dyes, and was largely responsible for the antagonisms which are reflected in the determination to preserve and develop the new British and American industries.

The first step taken in Germany to meet the post-war conditions was to achieve complete unification by fusing the two groups and strengthening the bonds between the various firms. This unification, under the title of "Die Interessen-Gemeinschaft der Deutschen Chemischen Gross-Industrie," took place toward the end of the war, and a few months ago, after an experimental period of working, the agreement was not only ratified but extended to 1999. No secret was made of the fact that this had been done to assist the industry in meeting the new competition, and particularly the American competition both inside the states and in the Far East.

Competition Eliminated

In Germany itself, therefore, competition is completely eliminated, and everything possible is being done to lower costs of production by central organization of the acquisition of raw materials, the regulation of production in the various factories according to demand, the pooling of all kinds of knowledge gained from research which is applicable to production as a whole, the reduction of commercial costs to a minimum by centralization, and so on. As before, each firm continues to produce its own specialities which have become well-known in the trade, as obviously to abolish these distinctions would injure the trade seriously. "For instance," the managing director of one works said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "a dyer has bought the special blues or reds of a particular firm for many years, and knows precisely what he can do with them. He will still be able to do this."

The present position of the industry, following upon this reorganization, is interesting. A certain difficulty is experienced in obtaining raw materials, especially naphtha, but this does not limit production, which is controlled entirely by the reduced demand from all parts of the world. Before the war Germany produced about 130,000 tons of dyestuffs each year. During 1920 the output was about 60 per cent of this, and the industry was being organized on the assumption that for some years to come, this 70,000 tons or thereabouts would be the normal annual production. With labor, which is very cheap by comparison with Great Britain and America, the advantage of the exchange in export sales and the syndication economies, a price can be obtained which gives considerable profits even for the reduced output.

Cheapness and Quality

The managing director referred to above took a rather optimistic view of the future. He appeared to think that cheapness, combined with high quality, would tell even against attempts to shut out German products from America and Great Britain. He believed that the textile industry in the Far East and in other countries would continue to develop, and that the manufacturers there would be able to undersell competitors by buying the cheaper and finer German dyes. One gathered that when the five years of reparations payments in dyestuffs is up, the German combine would not rule out the possibility of declining to sell the exclusive dyes to customers who refused to buy others, but it is recognized that the practicability of this policy depends on the research progress in the competing countries. The present expectation is that of the 70 per cent pre-war production, 25 per cent will be taken by America, 15 per cent by Great Britain and considerable quantities by the Far East, Switzerland and other European countries, the balance being used in the German industries.

The impression of The Christian Science Monitor representative, who was shown through one of the best known of the South German dyeworks, was that normal conditions of working have been almost completely restored. Individual output is still, and is likely to remain, below the pre-war standard, for the chemical workers are sharing the privations of their class and the majority are underfed. They receive a gross daily wage of about 60 marks for eight hours' work, and the managers complain bitterly that overtime, which used to be extensively worked because in the peculiar conditions of the industry it lowered the cost of production, is now prevented by the eight-hour law.

The German chemical industry has long possessed very efficient conciliation machinery. Moreover, it has been the policy to house the workers at nominal rents near the works, and the provision of baths and other amenities has fostered a spirit of good will. Consequently the industry suffered less than any other in the political upheavals which followed the end of the war, and at present it is comparatively free from acute unrest and threats of trouble. But for the natural discontent caused by the shortage of food and clothing, it would undoubtedly be working again on the pre-war standard of peace and efficiency.

MANY NORWEGIAN SHIPS LYING IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The condition of the coal supply in England has involved the Norwegian shipping trade in considerable difficulties during the greater part of 1920. The freights began to fall early in the summer, and have continued on the downward grade. The fact that freights ruled high in the beginning of the year had the effect that 1920 will not stand as a poor year taken on the whole, though it is somewhat below the four previous ones. It will doubtless rank a considerable distance ahead of the next few years to come.

An addition of about 300,000 tons of new tonnage has been made to Norway's mercantile marine during the past year. In pre-war years it was regularly increased by about 100,000 tons a year. At October 31 last, Norway's total tonnage afloat was 2,400,000 gross registered tons; at January 1, 1916, it was 2,700,000 tons. The total war losses have thus not yet been made up, but still they were down below 1,900,000 tons two years ago. Nearly one-third of the ships have been built in the course of the last three years, and the merchant marine, therefore, now consists of newer and better ships than perhaps ever before.

The Norwegian tonnage lying idle at the present owing to the unremunerative freights, amounts to some 700,000 tons burden at least. Since the turn of the year, the laying up of ships has been increased 100 per cent, and no change is expected in the near future. The expenses must be reduced if the whole commercial fleet is not to become inactive. The freights do not cover the working expenses. The harbor duties are many times greater than before the war and usually the shipowners have to pay them, while before the war the charterers generally did so. The capital of this trade comprises about one-tenth of the national wealth and about one-fifth of the Norwegian people are interested in it, directly or indirectly. Its profits contribute to a great extent to the balance of the nation's commerce.

The special taxation borne by shipping interests during the war was removed during 1920. The tonnage duty levied since February, 1916, has yielded a total of some 100,000,000 kroner. The provision relating to maximum freights is stated to have cost the shipping trade almost the same amount. Both these special taxes have now been removed. The shipowners have tariff agreements regulating wages and working conditions on board. The agreements have been closed with the organizations of masters, seamen, stokers, engineers and stewards respectively. Most of these agreements, expiring during the present year, have already been terminated by the owners.

RUSSIA'S TASK IS ONE OF RAILWAYS

About 15,000 Engines and 450,000 Cars Needed to Maintain Average Service on the Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—The restoration and development of the railway traffic is beyond doubt the outstanding problem confronting Russia. More than any other country, Russia is dependent on land transport, because of her vastness, of the lack of canals, and of the discontinuity of her seaboards. To many of these, moreover, a solid ice-crust bars all access during a long period in winter. Since, in addition, Russia's products—corn, timber, oil, minerals—are all of great bulk, it follows that her land transport has to meet claims of a quite exceptional magnitude.

To these taxing circumstances the railway system of pre-war Russia bore no relation whatever. It was inadequate in extension and unspeakable in organization. Notwithstanding the efforts of the many skilled engineers and railwaymen whom the Allies, especially America, sent to the rescue, the Russian railways were nearing collapse when the revolution occurred. It was, in consequence, little more than a derelict railway system that the Soviets inherited from the Tzarist régime.

Ruin to Railways

Unfortunately, they have been unable to maintain the railways even at that low level. Since their advent to power the Bolsheviki have had to devote their best men, and much of the available raw materials, to the claims of a never-ending war. And, in addition, the various campaigns brought further ruin to the railway lines and material whether the battle line swung temporarily far into the territory of Soviet Russia. Following upon General Denekin's advance and retreat in the south, for instance, it is said that all the maps and instruments were destroyed, and with them to the south and in the north of Kharkov, no less than 47 bridges.

These circumstances have told very disastrously upon the rolling stock. A rough calculation has led to the conclusion that something like 15,000 engines and 450,000 cars would be required to maintain an average service on the existing Russian lines. But only 10,000 engines, approximately, and 250,000 cars are actually available, and they are greatly in need of repair. Moreover, about 1300 engines and 30,000 trucks must be withdrawn annually as no longer serviceable. As in their period of highest production (1912-13) the Russian factories could only turn out 1700 to 1800 engines and 40,000 to 50,000 cars a year, it follows that Russia will have to enlist to a considerable degree the aid of foreign industries for the reconstruction of her railways.

Far-Reaching Plans

It would seem, however, that the Soviet authorities are by no means satisfied with a mere hope to revive the old railway system. They have elaborated far-reaching plans for the development of ore and coal mining in the Urals, Siberian, Don and Donetz regions, the development of hemp and cotton cultivation in Turkestan, the extraction of oil in the Embea and Ykha regions, the exploitation of the vast timber resources in the north and in Siberia, as well as for the agricultural development of the new and as yet unpopulated parts of Siberia and southeast Russia. In connection with this, bold projects for the construction of new railways have been considered, and some, at least, worked out in detail by the Commissariat for Ways and Communications.

This commissariat, further, has in hand a number of projects for branch lines of industrial and local importance. Of course, this courageous program carries with it no hope of early realization, but it gives a vivid impression of what the Russia of tomorrow may become in the hands of an active and progressive Administration.

MACHINE INVENTED FOR MELTING SNOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—A snow-melting machine, which is now being manufactured in Helsingfors, is the invention of a Finnish engineer after 10 years of experimenting. The machine is being used in Finland, Scandinavia and Russia; it has been patented in Canada and the United States of America. The melting capacity of the machine is 26 or more cubic yards per hour, depending upon the size of the machine and the kind of fuel used. Cheap fuel, such as wood, coke, coal, kerosene and crude oil may be used. The smallest apparatus, weighing 500 pounds and requiring four men to keep it supplied with snow and fuel, uses when fired with coke, 200 pounds of fuel and melts 32 cubic yards of snow per hour. The machine utilises 90 per cent of heat developed. According to a report by the United States Consul in Helsingfors, the apparatus consists of an iron furnace, water-jacketed all around; a snow receiver, or hopper, surrounding the upper part of the furnace; a system of ducts by means of which the water from the melting snow is again forced into the snow, thus increasing the melting; a high-pressure fan driven by a small electric motor for creating a strong artificial draft and driving the heat developed out through the snow. The cooling of the furnace walls is accomplished by leading the snow water through the water jacket from which it is forced out again through jets into the snow.

The apparatus melts both snow and ice. The dirt and gravel in the snow is automatically separated from the water outside the machine to avoid clogging the drains or gutters. The machine is used in Finland by street-cleaning authorities, banks, public buildings, large business houses, and property owners. It is estimated that the use of this machine reduces the cost of removing snow from the streets in Helsingfors by about 60 per cent.

MASONIC AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have followed up quickly their perfection in the ancient and accepted rite by exaltation into the Royal Arch, their controllers of households, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, and Surgeon Commander Louis Greig also joining them in the ceremony. John F. Vesey Fitzgerald, K. C., Colonel W. G. Simpson, and Colonel J. C. Brinton were the principal officers of the chapter—the United, No. 1629—on the occasion of their admission, Lord Ampthill, accompanied by several officers of grand chapter, also being present. One of the most striking figures was the venerable second grade principal, Sir Frederick Halsey, who sat next to his son, the Admiral.

The consecration of lodges proceeds apace. Lord Ravensworth, provincial grand master for Durham, has consecrated the Elevation Lodge, No. 4185, at Gateshead; the Paulatim Lodge, No. 4234, formed by 25 old boys of St. Paul's School, has been consecrated at the Hotel Cecil, and I. A. Symmons, the police court magistrate, has been installed as first master; the Old Uppinghamian Lodge, No. 4227, formed by old boys of the famous Uppingham School, has also been consecrated, and Maj. P. Maurice Beachcroft, the secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, installed as the first master; but one of the most interesting of these functions has been the resuscitation and consecration of the Ormond-Iles Lodge in Burma.

In 1910, a lodge of this name was formed at Shwebo, in Upper Burma, then an important military station. Circumstances have changed and Shwebo has ceased to be a military station, with the result that the lodge languished, the warrant being recently surrendered to the district grand lodge of Burma. As the important locality of Syriam, situated half an hour by rail from Rangoon and containing the important oil refineries of the Burma Oil Company, the British Burma Oil Petroleum Company, and the Indo Burma Petroleum Company, was without a lodge, a number of residents in Rangoon and Syriam took steps to form a new lodge with the old name, 68 founders being easily found. It has just been consecrated by the new district grand master, the Hon. James Mackenna.

ONTARIO'S PEAT BOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The move of two members of the Ontario Legislature, to take definite steps toward securing a practical test of the product of Ontario bogs, with a view to ascertaining the fuel content, is finding favor here by reason of the fact that there are many potential peat fields in this section of the Province. One advocate of the plan, declares that experiments carried on at Ottawa have been wasted. What is really needed is a simple method of preparing peat for the fire, and not a scientific process such as that attempted in the laboratories at the capital. It is believed the plan suggested to the Legislature, calls for the adoption of a mechanical compression system which will cheaply and effectively dehydrate the bog product. The fact that there has not been real necessity for using the peat from Ontario bogs is considered to be the reason why no simple method of preparing it has been evolved.

AS THE FRENCH SEE AMERICAN POLICY

While the Most Is Made of Assertion That America Will Not Be Indifferent to Any Just Appeal, France Has Few Illusions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It would not be true to state that France regards the declared policy of Mr. Harding without misgiving. There have been, of course, many conventional greetings, many declarations that the new President is to be regarded as the greatest friend of France who ever occupied the White House. But utterances of this kind must necessarily be discounted, and particularly in the present instance. The rather anxious desire of France to make these expressions come true peeps through all the usual comments.

The fact is that while the most is made of the assertions in the presidential message that America will not be indifferent to any just appeal, France has few illusions. President Harding is above all and almost exclusively a good American. He stands in French eyes for a national policy. He is not disposed to intervene in European affairs. France finds it difficult to conceive circumstances in which America would again come to her aid in a military sense. In a financial sense she reserves her judgment. There will presently be heard once more much about the French claim that a cancellation of debts and an international scheme of cooperation are world necessities.

Intense Americanism

In all the analyses in the French newspapers of the presidential message, the essential passages are taken to be those which refer to the intense Americanism of America. On all hands it is stated plainly that if the United States has said nothing encouraging to Germany, as Germany was impudent enough to expect, the States have not manifested any desire or willingness to assist France in the difficult task of reconstruction. On this side of the Atlantic it is clearly seen that the President has refused to engage his country in the complicated politics of the Old World or to undertake any responsibility whatsoever for the acts of Europe.

No military alliance, no economic or political engagements with other peoples, no pacts of any kind—that is the outstanding feature of the new administration for France. There is to be not even American participation in the work of the League of Nations as it is at present conceived and constituted. The farthest that America will go is to admit the idea of an international court and even in making this admission America accepts no obligations which would interfere with the exercise of her national sovereignty.

No American Support

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds that the newspapers in insisting on this point are only expressing the considered judgment of the French authorities. A small number of people believe that there is still a chance of keeping America actively interested in the problem of the European continent, but the majority think it better to dismiss all idea of American support. This, of course, does not imply the smallest change in respect of Franco-American friendship, but in practical matters America becomes for France a country which has in the present no special ties of any sort. "We must count upon ourselves and upon ourselves only," is the burden of the cry of the French. This fact has already had and is now calculated still more to have an enormous influence upon French policy.

France feels herself largely isolated. Even the Franco-British entente has been terribly strained, and although at this or that moment the two countries may bring their practical policies into accord, they are certainly inclined to take separate paths. Their interests are different. When all is said and done the situation may be epigrammatically expressed as follows: While England believes normal commercial relations with Germany to be the more profitable course, France believes that the obtaining of reparations from Germany should dominate her relations with that country. That the two nations should often be in fact united on a common policy does not alter this fundamental difference of outlook.

Italian Alliance

With regard to Italy it would indeed be difficult to declare that there remains any real basis of an alliance. Nobody could depend on Italy to act in the same way as France should a crisis arise in respect of no matter what question. Belgium seems definitely to have thrown in her lot with France, but then, Belgium is a comparatively small country. Poland alone of the bigger countries seems politically to have the same views as France. Over the central European and Balkan nations France has acquired a certain influence, but the position is complicated. The formation of the little entente between Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania sufficiently shows that they are prepared to revolt against French influence if French policy moves in a direction which they consider inimical to their interests. Such a direction would be the favoring of Hungarian designs. Between France and the old neutral countries there are no links, and the gulf between Germany and France, and Russia and France, is much deeper and wider than it is between those countries and England.

The disappearance, then, of America from the European scene is a serious matter for a France which is becoming more and more isolated in Europe. A policy of conciliation all round certainly seems called for. It appears to present the only hope for France. But, unfortunately, the very fact that she is in danger of comparative isolation tends to push her more and more toward a policy of hostility. There are no signs that she is becoming reconciled to Germany—unless out of the present angry negotiations some good may yet come. There are not wanting French observers who believe that some kind of reconciliation and cooperation between Germany and France is a geographical, a political, and an economic necessity. Any policy which excludes such cooperation is, they contend, fated to leave France alone in Europe. But these observers are in a minority and they do not often express this view with any vigor.

Pacific Tendencies

Doubtless this is in part due to the German attitude, which is certainly not encouraging to exponents of such a policy. Moreover, the press which they control is small and obscure. At the same time it should be pointed out that a wrong impression might easily be obtained, and often is, of French opinion because of the habit that correspondents have of quoting only from the more reactionary journals. These reactionary journals emphatically do not represent accurately the pacific tendencies of the French people.

However this may be, the policy of Mr. Harding marks a turning point in European affairs. France is beginning to realize that she may be left to face Germany more or less alone. It is a factor that cannot fail to have its effect sooner or later—probably sooner rather than later. It makes France think. There is a tendency to regret Mr. Wilson. Though international good manners prevent any criticism of Mr. Harding, some of the newspapers which have hitherto been most opposed to the idealism of Mr. Wilson have turned round and rebuke those colleagues (forgetting themselves) who covered Mr. Wilson with insult.

Undoubtedly it was the French opposition to Mr. Wilson which helped to produce the repudiation of his policy in America. It is now openly stated that France has been unjust toward him. The wonderful aid which he was responsible for bringing to the Allies in their extremity is recalled. His generous motives during the peace making are eulogized, and Mr. Clemenceau comes in for no little criticism for having treated him with scorn, for having satirized his intentions. The peace is recognized to be a strange mixture of idealism and realism. France begins to render justice to the nobility of Mr. Wilson.

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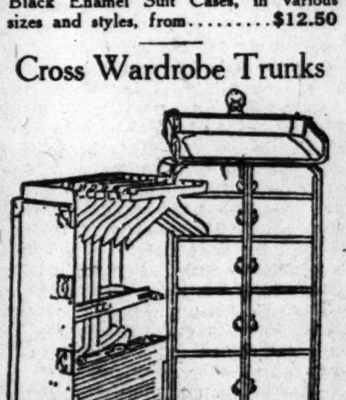

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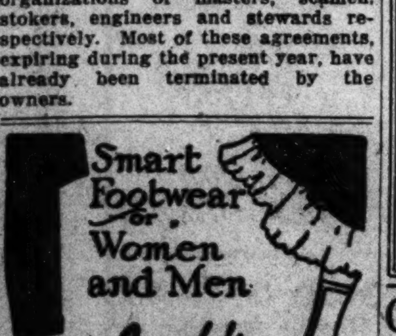

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COST OF BREAD IN ITALY A PROBLEM

Government Plans to Raise Price to Cover Cost of Production for Home-Grown and to Pay Loss on the Imported Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Among the difficulties which stand in the way of Italy readjusting her finances, that of the cost of bread is, perhaps, the most serious. Any further delay in the solution of this problem would prove detrimental to Italy's credit abroad. As is well known, in order to secure the proper provisioning of the country during the critical war period and soon after, trading in certain foodstuffs, in Italy, was brought under state control. Bread was one of the commodities over which this control extended. Italy does not produce enough wheat for her own consumption, and neither does she find it convenient to produce it. A further spreading of the cultivation of wheat would prove hardly profitable when there are other farm products, such as olives, oranges, lemons, which are much more remunerative.

During the war every country had to make the best of its own resources. With the closing up of the Russian market, and the growing difficulties met with in the American market, owing to the enormous cost of freight transportation and high rate of exchange, the Italian Government strove to intensify the cultivation of wheat at home by offering a higher requisition price and by establishing penalties which, within certain limits, made wheat-raising compulsory.

While on one hand the high requisition price failed to prove sufficiently alluring, on the other hand the agrarian strikes, which have been frequent in late years, and the sporadic invasion of latifundia by the peasants, depressed the initiative of landowners, thus preventing their cooperation with the government. As a matter of fact, the national production did not keep up with the country's needs. Hence the necessity of having recourse to importation and having to submit to the yoke of adverse rates of exchange.

No Shortage of Food

Mr. Soleri, manager of the Foodstuffs Service, was fortunately able to reassure the country, declaring that the danger of a food shortage, rumors of which had been widely current, was inexistent. In August Italy possessed a stock of 2,275,000 quintals of wheat. During the four following months another 9,620,000 quintals were requisitioned in the country, and an extra 10,445,000 was imported from abroad. This made a total of 22,340,000 quintals.

The average monthly consumption amounts to 3,400,000 quintals. The stock on hand on December 1 was, therefore, about 9,000,000 quintals of wheat. As another 8,600,000 quintals, part of which was already on the way, had, meanwhile, been secured abroad, it follows that Italy's needs had been provided for until, at least, the beginning of next May. And the American market is still able to meet further demands, and more wheat is still to be found in other parts of the world. The trouble is that it must be paid for.

The difference between the political price of a lira a kilogram, now paid for the bread, and the real cost of wheat and production, amounts to about 20,000,000 lires a day. The budget loses, in the bread service, 600,000,000 lires a month. Such a situation, if prolonged, would mean bankruptcy. Mr. Giolitti, soon after having settled the Adriatic difficulty, and having pushed the problem of factory control well on the road to solution, has brought the bread question before Parliament with the object of relieving the budget from this huge burden and of restoring Italy's credit by showing that normal conditions are actually being reestablished.

Mr. Giolitti's Scheme

Mr. Giolitti's plan consists in raising the sale price of bread so that bread shall be sold to the consumer at 1 lira and 40 centimes a kilogram, this being the actual cost of the production for bread made from home-grown wheat. This increase would still leave the State under the financial burden represented by the higher cost of imported wheat, a burden which the extremely high rates of exchange make very heavy. All Italian working classes, not to consider others that are better off, now earn enough to indulge in many heretofore unknown luxuries. They can, therefore, afford to pay a fair price for their bread.

The foregoing explains why the great mass of the people is hardly taking any notice of the proposed increase. Bread weighs but slightly on the workingman's budget: it is doubtful whether it even comes up to one-eighth of his total expenses. As stated, his wages are high enough to enable him to do his duty toward the public treasury. The Socialist parliamentary group, however, has taken up this purely economic question and turned it into a political issue.

The Socialists oppose the Giolitti plan on the ground that it is not based on a total and fair revision of the whole budget. They charge the government with wanting to begin its program of financial restoration with a reform which, they claim, will weigh chiefly on the poorer classes, and which ought to be preceded by further reductions in other onerous items of the budget. It is true that between July, 1919, and July, 1920, the appropriation for the army was reduced from 617,000,000 to 357,000,000 lire; that for the navy from 36,600,000 to 16,100,000, and that for the colonies from 149,200,000 to 77,700,000; but this is not enough for the Socialists.

Socialist Opposition

The Socialist "Avanti" recently took the following stand: "For as long as the government continues to flood the country with paper money, to live day by day without an organic plan, favoring the profiteers to the detriment of the workers, for as long as we go on compelling a public service, the railways, already in the depth of an enormous deficit, to pay for rails 400 lire a ton more than is necessary so as to favor our national metal industries, people have the right to rebel against paying even a single extra farthing for their bread. Selling bread below cost is absurd, but not more so than all the other economic policies of the government."

In harmony with this mood, the Socialists in Parliament have kept up a steady obstructionism, making the discussion of this bill interminable. Then, on February 10, they suddenly sprang on the government a string of amendments. The two main points which these amendments aim at enforcing are: (a) The present political price of 1 lira must be continued for the benefit of part of the people, and a better quality of bread, de luxe, must be produced to be sold at a higher compensating price.

The objection which here spontaneously arises is that in order to ascertain exactly which part of the population shall be entitled to have bread at the political price of 1 lira, in order to issue the necessary bread tickets, an enormous bureaucratic machine shall have to be added to the already existing ones. Nay, more, in order to establish the first compensation between the political price and the real cost tof home-grown wheat bread, the price for the de luxe type shall have to be fixed at 5 or 6 lire a kilogram, at which price nobody will want to buy it. France's example is instructive: her workingmen live on bread de luxe, her bourgeoisie on poor man's bread.

Approval of Parliament

(b) In order to make the second compensation between the sale price of bread made from home-grown wheat and the cost of imported wheat, i.e., to compensate the difference caused by the exchange rates and transportation, the Socialists propose a further increase of the income supertax. Alas, this source of revenue has already been overtaxed to the limit! And fiscal experts agree that, beyond a certain limit, overtaxation thwarts production.

The government has rejected the Socialist amendments and is insisting on its own plan. In February the Parliament approved the attitude of the government with 207 votes against 66, and the question of the cost of bread is entering its final phase. One may form an idea of how heavily this matter of the price of bread weighs on Italy's economy by considering that, according to widespread rumors in business circles, soon after the resolute attitude of the government became known, several contracts were concluded in which the pound sterling, instead of being figured at the present rate of exchange of over 106 lire, was figured from 70 to 80 lire.

COAL PROBLEMS IN NEW ZEALAND

Disputes Among Miners in Dominion Seem Incessant, One Demand Following Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Unrest appears to have spread in the New Zealand coal mines. The periods of normal working during the last two years have been few and far between. Seldom have all the coal mines been in operation at the same time. During much of the time the miners as a body have been "going slow" in support of one demand or another; a new demand or a new grievance makes its appearance directly the old dispute has been ended. One mine was idle for 10 months last year because the men wished the company to dismiss one of its officers. All the coal mines in the Dominion have been giving reduced outputs lately, production having been cut down by order of the executive of the Miners Federation in support of a demand for the reinstatement of a man who was dismissed from one of the mines for using bad language to an official.

This dispute was referred for settlement to a committee representative of both sides, after the Prime Minister had intervened personally. Then the federation announced that it had decided to claim new working conditions, including a five-day week and a six-hour day, bank to bank. That is to say, the six hours are to be reckoned from the time the miner leaves the pit's mouth for the face until he returns to the mouth. The actual time spent hewing coal under the proposed conditions would be less than 25 hours per week.

Country Short of Coal

New Zealand has been short of coal for several years and is saved from disaster only by increased imports. The government at present is bringing coal to the Dominion from Wales, the colliers having to travel half way round the world before they deliver their cargoes. It has bought coal in Canada, the United States and Japan as well as in Australia, and some of this imported coal, landed here, has cost over £7 per ton and then has been of inferior quality. New Zealand's local coal production in 1920 was less by 120,980 tons than in 1919, and it seems that the 1921 production will show a further decline.

The miners' leaders do not disguise their objective, which is the abolition of private ownership of the mines and the substitution of ownership by the workers. "The coal mines ought to be owned and controlled by the men who work them," said a federation member. "They should be used to produce coal for the people, not profits for the mineowners. The high cost and the scarcity of coal at the present time are the direct results of private ownership—they prove the inefficiency of private ownership."

State Ownership Tried

Talk of this kind has been heard in most countries lately, and for the moment, at any rate, it has no very practical bearing upon the actual problem. The New Zealand Government has tried state ownership of coal mines. It is operating mines of its own now and selling the coal at less than the prices charged the consumers by the private companies. But the men in the state mines are the most militant group of miners—as well as the best paid—in the country, and they strike or "go slow" on the smallest provocation or excuse. The government will not take over any more mines if it can avoid doing so, and the mineowners are not in the least likely to abandon their property to the miners' unions. It appears, therefore, that New Zealand is going to be troubled by a big fight in the coal industry. The new demands may be the gage of battle.

New Zealand's industrial laws do not affect the miners' case, since the miners have chosen to keep outside the sphere of the arbitration court. The miners and the transport workers are members of the Alliance of Labor, which contains practically all the extreme elements in the organized Labor of this country, and they refuse to accept adjudication of their disputes. They prefer "direct action" as a means of securing concessions from the employers, and so far the strike and the go-slow policy have served them well. They have won better conditions than have been conceded by the arbitration court to skilled artisans. But there are indications that the employers' organizations are approaching a point where they will make a stand. When the struggle comes, one of the employers' demands will be that wages and conditions shall be settled by the court.

RESTAURANT PROFIT MARGIN RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Agreement on a 100 per cent margin of profit on the cost of food served in Chicago restaurants was reported following a meeting of the American Caterers Association, an organization of Chicago restaurant operators. A committee was appointed to confer with Russell J. Poole, secretary of the city council committee on the high cost of living, to bring about the proposed changes.

Investigators of the City Council committee reported that many restaurants had been charging more than 300 per cent above the present wholesale price of food. It is estimated that the 100 per cent margin will cover all overhead expenses, waste in cooking and cost of service.

Mr. Poole told the members of the association that the profiteers in the restaurant business were discrediting the entire business.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—After experiencing some difficulty in the matter of getting authority to use the armories, temperance forces here are at last assured that William Johnson, the American temperance worker, will get a hearing from thousands of border citizens before the provincial referendum is taken. Mr. Johnson is to speak here on April 11. Opposition from citizens was apparent when an effort was first made to book the armories for the meeting on the ground that to bring Mr. Johnson here at all was to invite trouble from the rougher element of the border, but the military authorities finally granted permission to use the big building, provided that the city would assume all responsibility for damage which might be done. Possibilities of trouble were minimized later when the officers of the Windsor branch of the Liberty League for Moderation announced that every asistance would be given the Prohibition Party to get a fair hearing for Mr. Johnson.

ALLEGED LOOTING BY IRISH CADETS

General Crozier, Having Dismissed Culprits From Service Finds Them Reinstated and Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England — Considerable importance is attached by members of Parliament, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, to the recent inquiry directed by Captain Redmond, as to whether the Prime Minister's attention had been called to the grave report that 30 cadets of the auxiliary forces in Ireland were recently caught redhanded in organized looting, and that, after the case was investigated by Brigadier-General Crozier, colonel commandant of the auxiliary police in Ireland, five cadets were remanded for trial by court-martial, and the remainder were dismissed from the division.

These latter, on their return to England, had an interview with the police adviser to the viceroy, and Captain Redmond alleged that their fault was condoned, their dismissal canceled, and they were sent back to Ireland to their original company, their commanding officer's decision having been arbitrarily overruled, and that as a consequence, he and his adjutant had resigned. Captain Redmond asked what steps were being taken in the matter by the government. Sir Hamar Greenwood, in reply, stated that he had telegraphed to General Tudor, chief of police, for his observations on the matter, and had received a reply to the effect that on receipt of the complaint that a party of auxiliary division had been guilty of looting, the chief of police directed the commandant of the auxiliary division to make immediate inquiry.

Men Dismissed

The commandant thereupon arrested five platoon commanders and section leaders and one cadet, with a view to their being brought to trial, as he considered there was clear evidence against them: the services of the remainder of the party were dispensed with. Dismissal can only be carried out by the direction of the chief of police, who sent instructions to suspend action against 26 cadets until he returned to Dublin. This letter took 24 hours to reach the commandant, and in the meantime the men were dismissed and sent to England.

On their arrival in England the men complained to the chief of police at the Irish Office that they had been dismissed without trial, and they were recalled to Ireland by General Tudor, without prejudice to any future disciplinary action if found guilty. Inquiry was at once instituted, and the cadets have not been allowed to return to their own unit, and there is no question under any circumstances of allowing them to do so. They are now awaiting the finding of the court.

No Looting Condoned

The commanding officer and his adjutant have resigned, Sir Hamar Greenwood said. There is no condonation of looting of any sort, but the county inspector of police could not support the summary dismissal of these cadets without investigation. Sir Hamar Greenwood went on, after reading the message, to assure the House that the chief of police has his instructions and there is every confidence that he will carry them out, and inflict the severest possible penalty on these or any other people guilty of breaches of discipline.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the question is not to be allowed to rest there, and that a friend of General Crozier was in the House of Commons recently when he put before Captain Redmond, J. H. Thomas and Commander Kenworthy his version of the incident, which led to his resignation. General Crozier's version is that on February 9 these men were guilty of looting, taking away money, spirits, wine, fowls, pictures and other property. After dismissing them, General Crozier saw General Tudor, who approved of action taken, but on General Tudor coming to England, it is believed these men saw him, and were reinstated, being sent back to duty, when General Crozier and his adjutant at once resigned.

Overruled by Speaker

On bringing the question up again next evening before the House, Captain Redmond moved adjournment of the House to discuss the question, but was overruled by the Speaker. Captain Redmond has issued copies of letters which passed between General Tudor, police adviser to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and General Crozier, commandant of the auxiliary division, which were referred to by Captain Redmond in the House on February 23:

"General Tudor to General Crozier.
Dublin, February 14, 1921.

"Dear Crozier:

"I think it will be best for you to keep these 30 T-C suspended till I come back. I want to discuss it with the C. Secy. He gets all the bother. My main point is that it is an unfortunate time to do anything that looks panicky. I think also these T-Cs. will have a distinct grievance if the platoon commanders and section leaders are acquitted. Tell these 30 they are suspended pending my return or if you prefer it keep them on by not completing their accounts till I come back.
Yours sincerely,
(sd) "H. H. TUDOR."

"General Crozier to General Tudor.
Malpas Court, Newport, Mon.
Feb. 19th, 1921.

"Dear General:

"The more I think over the matter the more I am of opinion that your attitude in the 'Trim incident' has made my position quite impossible in the division, as I am all out to have the discipline unquestionable. I therefore propose to resign at the expiration of my leave. I still consider that theft on the part of policemen in the course of their duties is unpardonable and I cannot honestly associate myself with a force in which such acts are condoned,
"Yours sincerely.
(sd) "F. P. CROZIER."

HOSTILITY TO ONE BIG UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Any effort of the One Big Union to gain a foothold in Santa Barbara will be vigorously opposed by the local Building Trades Council, was the announcement made by J. Smedley and Robert T. Tinsman, executive members. Mr. Tinsman said: "It would probably be claiming too much to say that the One Big Union does not have sympathizers in organized Labor circles here, but it represents a brand of radicalism with which the trades unions here are not only not in sympathy, but to which they are openly and aggressively hostile."

ARBITRATION BILL PASSED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—On the initiative of A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labor, the Legislature has passed an act providing for compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes between municipalities and those of their employees who are engaged in services of public safety. The new law, which is applicable to every part of the Province of Quebec, is termed "The Municipal Strike and Lockout Act." It is made to apply to all policemen, firemen, waterworks employees and those in charge of the incineration of garbage, employed by municipalities who have at least 10 persons in their employ. The law will apply to any claim or dispute arising in connection with the price paid for work done, whether the disagreement has arisen with respect to wages, working hours, or the length of day or night work, or the dismissal of one or more employees on account of membership of any labor union.

It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare a lockout or for any employees to strike for any such cause without such dispute having been submitted to a board of arbitration. Application for a board of arbitration must be made by the mayor or one of the principal executive officers of the municipality in the case of employers and by two officers of a labor union, authorized by a vote or ballot, of the members, or if not members of a union by two representatives chosen by the employees.

Within five days of the application being made, the Provincial Minister of Labor must see to the appointment of the board of arbitration, which must consist of three members, the chairman being named by the Minister of Labor if the representatives of the two parties cannot agree within two days. If either party fails to nominate his representative within five days the Minister of Labor will make the appointment, and the award of the board must be made after not more than five days' deliberation. Fines are to be imposed on employers and employees in the case of a lockout or strike taking place.

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LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY FRANK H. LEONARD, C. S. B.

Frank H. Leonard, C. S. B., of Chicago, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, on Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John Randall Dunn, First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends: Some years ago, when I was becoming interested in Christian Science, I was invited to a lecture on this great subject. When I arrived at the church where the lecture was to be given, I found to my surprise that the seats were all taken, and that I should have to stand. Whilst I was debating whether or not I should stay, the lecturer entered and began his discourse. The great truths he uttered instantly held me; I forgot that I was standing; I forgot time and self. I realized that I was hearing a message for which suffering humanity had been yearning all down the centuries—the glad tidings that there is healing and comfort and salvation today for the sons of men!

The messenger to whom I listened so hungrily that memorable day, is with us tonight, and I know the joy that is before every one who opens his heart to this message of healing. It is therefore with much pleasure that I introduce to you Mr. Frank H. Leonard, of Chicago, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church, who will address us on the subject: "Christian Science; Spiritual Regeneration."

The Lecture

Christian Science was first brought to my attention in the fall of 1884 and under the following circumstances. About half my life up to that time had been spent in bed. The physicians all said I had been born with an incurable organic disease, and that it was improbable that I should live to reach manhood. Their statements seemed about to be proved true when, through a case of healing, Christian Science was brought into our home. This led to my having Christian Science treatment, so successfully that three months later our family physician said a miracle had been performed and that I was absolutely free from any physical disease.

Because of my condition, and as a preparation for what was deemed inevitable, God had been explained to me far more than is usual with a small child, and the statement frequently made that He sent sickness and suffering as a chastening and purifying preparation for the joys of the kingdom of heaven. Naturally, however, the only thing I thought of was the suffering; and when I was told that God caused it a terrible sense of fear and of helplessness arose, when love and trust should have been present. We can never love nor trust anything of which we are afraid; therefore the thoughts about God were locked inside my consciousness, because of my fear of giving them utterance. The name, and not the nature, of God, then as now, was all that most people knew; so my surprise was great and unqualified when I learned that the healing work in Christian Science is all accomplished through a right knowledge of God; that there is nothing peculiar or secret about the work done, nor is the ability to do it confined to a select few; it is to be acquired through growth in grace. In fact, Christian Science gives humanity a clear apprehension of the birthright of man, of how to gain it, and how to use it.

God

Christian Science unfolds to its students that knowledge of God which keeps one well mentally, morally, and physically, and shows that ignorance of Him is the procurer of sin, sickness, and death. It teaches that regenerated thinking means regenerated living in all ways. It reveals through an endless, infinite vista of Christian idealism, God enthroned and omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, and the fact that one may intelligently call upon Him in any time of need, and always find Him right at hand, ready to heal and save. This teaching brings God to us as a real presence, instead of an ephemeral hope, and so establishes the fact normally and naturally that He has dominion over all things, including the ills of the flesh, and will destroy all evils, whether they present themselves as mental, moral, or physical, when He is intelligently asked to do so.

It has been said that the Christian Scientists are too familiar with God. They are familiar with God because, knowing Him to be what He is, knowing Him to be both the Father and Mother of all His children, they go to Him with all their troubles, sure that His love and wisdom will dispel them. It is just, however, in this connection to say that no people on earth so venerate, worship, and adore Him as do Christian Scientists; and this is true because He never fails them in their extremity.

We are told in the Bible that we must be regenerated. Regeneration is first mental, and is followed by the outward results as a natural consequence. It is very practical to say you cannot think right and do wrong, nor can you think wrong and do right. If we will gain the right knowledge of God, and man's relationship to Him, and cling to it, we shall always be well. We must be obedient in all things to the law of God, or good, as He is called in the Icelandic translation of the Bible, because it is our duty to see that Christ is lifted above human sense into spiritual realization that all mankind may be drawn unto him, and find the freedom promised them.

The marvelous life and works of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the Christian Science movement, its forever revered Leader, and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," have destroyed the darkness and mystery heretofore surrounding God and Christ Jesus, and will literally, to quote from one of her Poems, "lift the shade of gloom" and for mankind make "radiant room" "in the life and the love of our Lord." In Science and Health and all her other writings Mrs. Eddy has given us the spirit of the word of God as He revealed it to her. After the Revelation came, she tried and tested it in all ways and healed the sick in innumerable instances with the knowledge of God which it gave to her, until, when she did give it to the world as it was given to her, she did not ask mankind to accept a faith without works, but gave them a glorified faith, merging into understanding because of the works it accomplished.

We sometimes hear Christian Science referred to as "Eddyism," but it would be more proper to refer to it as "pure religion and undefiled." Mrs. Eddy never claimed Christian Science to be a creation of her own; it was revelation from God. The works accomplished through its ministry during the past 50 years justify her claim. She further felt that God gave it to her to give to mankind, that ignorance about Him should be eliminated, thus destroying all the evils attendant upon such ignorance. We can now know the truth about God and about Christ, and the Bible tells us we must know this in order to attain everlasting Life.

Among the most illuminating things Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health are the synonyms for God. These synonyms so bring out the nature and character of God, so completely prove that He everlastingly is, so bring out His glory and majesty, that obedience to the command to worship Him in or as Spirit and Truth becomes natural, and we innately become better men and women because we know how, spiritually. If Christian Science revealed nothing more than this, it would eventually heal and save all mankind.

In considering these synonyms we need to realize that Christian Science teaches that there are not two kinds of love, one material and one spiritual, but claims that all the real Love there is, eternally exists; and it is in this manner that Mrs. Eddy uses all the synonyms.

God is Life—Life that has no beginning and no ending. It is the manifestation of eternity. The human sense has nothing to do with Life, and must be changed in order to grasp Life's reality as God manifesting Himself as activity and as creator. It is what we all strive for, and shall the more nearly attain as we cease to look for it in matter and find it in Mind.

God is Truth. We know that without Truth nothing could exist. To know the truth about Truth does away with every imperfect, untruthful, or ungodly thought or deed and its penalty, and discloses the path leading to salvation, which is narrow only to those who want to go astray. God and Love are one. It is this right sense of Love which makes the sunshine within, no matter how dark and drear the human environment may seem. By it we are taught how to seek our own in another's good, and to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Perhaps it seems very abstract to say that God and Principle are one, and yet it is true. Christian Science teaches us the vital necessity of taking spiritual reality out of the abstract in order to make practical use of it in meeting our daily needs. It reveals the immutability of spiritual law, proving the changelessness of God, and consequently a changeless man; a creator and creation always in agreement; changeless Love, changeless Truth, changeless Life, and, therefore, no hate, no lie, and no death. This teaching is a radical departure from that given by dogma and creed. We need no human opinion or belief to find the "Way." In Christian Science we have no creed and no dogma, but we are taught to follow the Lord and Master in not only His words but in His works. Only complete and absolute following of Jesus constitutes real, pure, dominant, selfless religion, that which satisfies and reaches us in every human need, enabling us to stand and to see the glory of God revealed, even in the so-called physical man and universe.

God and Mind are one. There has been much controversy amongst those who do not call themselves Christian Scientists over this basic statement in Christian Science, though why there should be is incomprehensible. Mrs. Eddy has advanced no new fact in this statement, but has put into modern language the fact which John speaks of in his gospel. The first two verses in the first chapter of John are as follows: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God." A simple analysis will show the correlation between this quotation and Mrs. Eddy's when she says that God and Mind are one. What is the "Word"? It is the expression of the thought which precedes it. And what is thought? It is the expression or activity of the Mind which thinks it. And so we can state that it logically is as correct to say, in the beginning was Mind, and Mind was with God, and Mind was God. The same was in the beginning with God. When we are willing to accept the fact that God and Mind are one, then we let "that Mind be in us which was also in Christ Jesus" (Science and Health, p. 497), and the result is the accomplishment of the works Jesus did and told us to do. We cannot think wrong, and consequently cannot do wrong, when we know that the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" does the thinking, if we let it. If we hold all the time in thought the meaning of reality, as it is taught by Mrs. Eddy, we will realize our ability to think real or Godlike, truthlike, or lifelike thoughts, because we are clothed and in our right Mind, and the result is that we find salvation has come into our midst.

We often hear it said, "My father's religion is good enough for me," but this stand is not the stand that our forefathers took. The occupation of this continent by civilized races was begun by a body of people who left home and country because they saw the need of a higher and purer sense of God, a clearer realization that religion in its observance is quite as essential on week days as it is on Sunday. The revelation which Mrs. Eddy has named Christian Science is the culmination of devout, pure desires to know God as He is. Christian Science in the few years since Mrs. Eddy wrote "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has grown to be the great factor it is in the religious world because it satisfies, with the works that follow the practice of it, the longing for the enduring, the good, and the true, divorced from all unlike God or good.

To understand fully what a glorious thing the liberty of the sons of God is, one must understand that the word "real" as it is used in Christian Science means always God, and that which is like to Him, and per contra the word "unreal" means that which seems to be, and yet, because it is changeable and decays, sins, and dies, does not manifest God in any way. So when you hear a Christian Scientist say, or when you read in Mrs. Eddy's writings, a statement to the effect that sin, disease, and death are unreal, the meaning meant to be conveyed is that they are unlike God. I am sure all agree that God does not sin, does not get sick, and does not die. When we have this point of view we readily see the spirit of the statement in I Corinthians 15:22, "As in Adam" (the man of sin and matter, and therefore unlike God) "all die, even so in Christ" (the sinless image and likeness of the changelessly good God or Creator) "shall all be made alive." In other words, a right knowledge of God dispels the Adamic mist and dream, and reveals God as the One altogether lovely, and who is "of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity" (Hab. 1:13).

To many who read Christian Science literature for the first time there may seem to be contradictory statements, even as they seem to exist in the Bible, but none exist, as a matter of fact. We are not capable of judging any statement until we can reach the viewpoint of the one making it. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," like the Bible, on which it is wholly founded, discusses and elucidates all subjects from both the human and the spiritual viewpoint, because in this manner only can the spiritual reality be separated from the material unreality, and mankind taught how to worship God in spirit and in truth.

Salvation

When we have gained a right sense of God, we find we have begun to understand what salvation is and from what we are to be saved. Fundamentally, salvation is having our thought so regenerated by a right spiritual sense of God that we know there is and can be no such thing as a power apart from God. When we have learned that God is Mind we find we are no longer in bondage to a finite, corporeal misapprehension about Him, and we cease our effort to idealize the so-called human man and call it God. In other words, we stop striving to find a God made in the image and likeness of a human being, and turn our thoughts in an endeavor to find the man made in God's image and likeness. Salvation means a complete cleansing from all thoughts or deeds which seem to justify sin, disease, and death, and a mounting up on the wings of faith until the vision of the all-mighty God unfolds in us, faith ripens into understanding, and the translation of man and the universe into the realm of spiritual reality is accomplished.

If a person seems to be steeped in the sin of immorality what will accomplish his salvation? The keeping his thought full of that which is pure, lasting, and real, the knowing there is no pleasure in doing wrong. He cannot do wrong unless he first thinks wrong, so right thinking is his salvation. This elucidates the fact that what we need salvation from is wrong thinking. But, it may be asked, what has thinking to do with sickness? Everything. The only avenue or channel through which discord seems to come to mankind is the belief in the past, in heredity, or in wrong thinking. Mankind has been taught from generation to generation to honor the teachings of our Lord and Master only in regard to sin, and to offend God unwittingly by taking human history and theory literally, and ourselves as its helpless victims.

A prominent physician recently said there had never been any progress in the practice of medicine until Hippocrates separated it from religion. He made this statement in a bitter attack upon those who oppose vivisection. His fondness for Hippocrates, who was a horse doctor, would explain his strong belief in the torture of animals, but, frankly speaking, it seems to me that the only progress made is retrogression, and that the addition of thousands of diseases to those formerly believed in, is proof that the separation of healing from religion was a well-nigh fatal mistake. The religion of our Lord and Master heals all the sick to whom it is applied, and all the medicine needed is the right knowledge of God which Jesus exemplified.

He was the Great Physician, and he never made a mistake in diagnosis, nor did he ever lose a patient. As a matter of fact, the discovery by Mrs. Eddy that all religion had been left out of the practice of the healing art, and that the overcoming of sickness was not progressing because of that very fact, led to the successful establishment of the healing knowledge of God as the "universal panacea" (Science and Health, p. 144), made religion dominant over all the ills to which the flesh is heir, and established the ability of every man to be his own practitioner in proportion to his willingness to give up his own way and to find God's way, and abide therein.

Because of long years of intimate association with the practice of Christian Science I make the unqualified statement that religion as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus always, and often instantaneously, heals the sick. It did this when Jesus practiced it, when the disciples practiced it, and for about three hundred years after Jesus was on earth, and the healing efficacy of the religion of Jesus the Christ continued until formalism and personal opinion acted as a mist to hide the full radiance of the truth. The revelation through Mrs. Eddy has dispelled this, and the glory and power of God again stands forth in its almightiness, the immanent and eternal Truth. Medical practice had existed thousands of years before Jesus was born, and the then generation doubtless felt it to be as advanced in accomplishment as has each generation since that time. Had the material method of healing the sick been God's way, Jesus would have used it. John refers to Jesus as the "Light" that came into the world that all men might believe, and Jesus refers to himself in John's gospel as the way, the truth, and the life, and further states that no man can come unto the Father in any way other than the one which he points out. John's statement, corroborating the one made by Jesus, and Jesus' further one wherein he tells us "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill" (Matt. 5:17), give occasion for and demand of the sons of men careful attention and profound study. Jesus stated that he did not come to destroy, but to fulfill, and at the same time through His ministry the sick were healed, the sinners were cleansed, and the dead raised; and He did this work without material remedies.

Because the healing work which Jesus and his disciples accomplished has not been demonstrated on earth for about sixteen hundred years, many intelligent thinkers have affirmed it to be their opinion that these works were never really accomplished. Christian Science proves that they were, however, by the wonderful works it is accomplishing in the healing of the sick today through sole reliance on the power of the Word of God. Jesus, through his words and works, is the way and the light to the world. This being true, the only logical thing for mankind is to do as he said and did and not listen to the sophistry which declares "such times have gone by," and "it can't be done now." He gave us the light, showed us the efficacy of a right knowledge of God, and told us the results which believing on Him would produce.

Why should we doubt the power of the Word of God in healing the sick? Why should it seem an abstraction, therefore so transcendental as to be impossible of use in meeting our daily needs? Why should it not seem as divinely natural in this age as it was nineteen hundred years ago to be able to say, as did the blind man to whom Jesus restored his sight, "Whereas I was blind, now do I see"? Surely we do want the living God. We do not want a God who has departed from us. Christian Science asks of the human family, as Paul did of King Agrippa, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?" (Acts 26:8.) Why should there be any remonstrance or doubt that there is a supreme power to which we may appeal to meet all our daily needs, whether they seem to be mental, moral, physical, or financial while accepting the human teaching that there is a power which holds the earth and constellations in place, governs the daily revolutions of the earth on its axis, and brings the seasons in orderly sequence year after year?

There is not a man, woman, or child on the face of the earth but wants to believe there is this changeless power, and that it is always at hand to help us, as we turn to it and trust it as our Saviour. Think what a privilege is ours to realize that we may rest all our burdens and woes on this omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence—a power that is all Mind, all Spirit, all Life, all Truth, and all Love. How we should be singing hosannas and praises unto God for the joy of knowing the truth, that means freedom for all from the so-called laws of sin and death, revealing a firm foundation on the rock "against which the gates of hell cannot prevail."

It is natural, divinely so, that we should be well in all ways, and it is abnormal that we should be otherwise. We must remember that God created man in His own image and likeness, and that "image" means exact likeness or reflection; and then consider the logical deduction from this basis. To have a sick image we must have a sick original. Therefore, if we admit the image, man, is sick, it carries with it the admission that the original, God, is sick also. Let us follow this line of reasoning still further: if, as Habakkuk tells us, as already quoted, God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil and canst not look on iniquity," and made, or even permitted, sickness to be made, and further, if God saw everything that He had made, and saw that it was good, logically we must consent to the belief that sickness is good and godlike; and this would compel us to picture a sick God, and heaven full of eternally sick men and women.

Do we like the picture? Would anyone care to go to heaven under such circumstances? The direct contrary to this abnormal theory is true, because we read in Revelation that all things are to become new, and John tells us that in heaven there is to be no more sin, no more sorrow, and that there shall be no more pain. Let us consider these two pictures, and decide for yourself which seems the more rational and the more reasonable for you to believe and accept. I am sure if you do this you will arrive at the Christian Science conclusion, that the most desired of all things—health, peace, joy, and freedom—are our birthright, and are to be experienced to be such.

When speaking of man, the Christian Scientists do not mean the human structure of material flesh and bones, but they mean real man, spiritual man, the image and likeness of the incorporeal God! They mean the man Jesus so wonderfully portrayed when he walked on the waters and passed through the midst of the throng unseen, and who after the crucifixion appeared to the disciples when they were assembled in a room with all the doors closed. Do not confuse the two. One is eternally the same, and the other—the mortal—is to be changed and changed until knowing God completes its perfect work, and the translation is accomplished wherein we see God as He is and know our real self in His image. It is a safe statement to make that no one who has reached what is termed middle life would go back and go through all the years behind him for anything in the world, if he knows that he would have to go through every phase of them. No one will look with joy on the theory of being perpetually subject to mutation and change. For this reason, then, if for no other, we want to know ourselves as God knows us, the same yesterday and forever, spiritual and perfect.

Did one ever become proficient in any branch of endeavor by starting his efforts on the theory that he is sure to fail? How long will it take to become an authority on any subject if, before he even looks inside a textbook on the subject, one starts by saying: "I don't believe a word I am about to read nor a rule laid down by which the problems may be solved. I don't know a thing about it now, and for that reason don't believe anyone else does"? We all know there would be no possible progression.

No Christian Scientist ever urges anyone to investigate Christian Science for any purpose primarily other than his own well-being. Christian Science has to be discerned individually, and salvation worked out to the basis of acceptance in the same manner. You will investigate and study Christian Science for your own benefit. You have a problem of some kind. You don't seem able to get any relief from it. You probably have tried in all the human ways you know, and none have brought a satisfactory solution. Of course we know that God should have been sought first, but generally is not. Mankind usually turns to God for a last resort. Remember we are seeking for our own benefit, so don't start out by thinking or saying, "It is too good to be true that God will help me with this problem."

As a matter of fact, when we turn to God as Christian Science teaches us to do we are under no obligations to let it be known. Let us know that God is good and has given us a goodly heritage and that we cannot be separated from it. We must not insist that we are permanently held in bondage to the lie, even if every one we talk to says we are; but we must know instead that we have every good and perfect gift from God, and don't propose to, and cannot, be separated from it. We must not accept defeat as inevitable, but rather must know that victory is unescapable, that God has given us dominion over the earth and the fullness thereof, and must realize that we cannot help having this dominion. We must think over all the phases of the trouble which seems to beset us, and get rid of believing them to be real; then know with all our heart and all our soul and our mind that we are not afraid, because we "live and move and have our being" in the perfect Love which destroys fear. If we use just these simple thoughts, knowing it is the Christ-mind working in us, and the resultant freedom accompanying this knowing will cause us to "praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the realization that our salvation is a perfect demonstration and a permanent peace. We should not be afraid to strive to be perfect, nor think it impossible. Jesus told us to be perfect, and he never made a demand which is impossible of fulfillment. It is not demanded of us in its completeness immediately, but we must work at it until it is accomplished, for good requires it of us.

It has just been indicated to you in a few words how simple is the foundation work in what we term a Christian Science treatment, but we must always remember, as it has been previously stated, that it is the Spirit which maketh alive, and the letter which "killeth." In the end the words do not count. You have turned in the right direction, and if you continue in it consecratedly and persistently, you will meet with success in your effort, and will be able to hold fast that which is good.

It is natural to assume from the results of the first 25 years of Christian Science practice in the world that longevity will steadily increase, until the age of the antediluvians is again the natural span of life, finally to pass into eternal consciousness of Life, without beginning and without ending. Material scientists have questioned the statement that the antediluvians measured time by years, as we do. Some of them have insisted the moon's phases were the measure of time in those days, and that, therefore, we should substitute months for years in the Genesis narratives.

If we accept this line of reasoning to be correct, Adam lived 930 months instead of years, and so was about 78 years old when he died, thus conforming closely to the theory that the span of a man's life on earth is threescore and ten. There is, however, just one little thing standing in the way of such a conclusion. Seth was born, according to Genesis, when Adam was 130 years old. Reduce the years to months in this statement, and it would read that Seth was born when Adam was only 11 years old, and already the father of two sons, Cain and Abel. With Enoch the absurdity is even more evident! Methuselah was born when Enoch was 65 years, according to Genesis. Reduce the years to months in this case, and it would read that Methuselah was born when Enoch was five and one-half years old. A peculiar conclusion, isn't it, drawn to excuse the constant decadence of man's years since the days of early Bible history, the decadence Science teaches for the measure of mankind's departure from God.

The Book of Psalms is really a book of prayer. David had had wonderful blessings from God, and yet his human sense led him astray, until he found himself in the very depths and suffering the consequences of turning to his own way rather than to God's. The Psalms are the result of his regenerated right knowledge of God. How they do, most of them, ring with praises to God on high, and how they help us on to the journey from wrong to right, and from darkness to light. In any hour of need the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, as Mrs. Eddy gives it to us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is also a tower of strength, bringing out absolutely the right sense of prayer, which leads to the open fount of His limitless blessings.

Christ

We read in the Bible that Jesus, before the ascension, said he would not leave us comfortless but would send a comforter, who would always stay with us. Christian Science teaches that this Comforter is the living Christ or Redeemer, that stands knocking at the door of each one's thought, seeking to save and regenerate. When a bad thought comes to tempt us, if we are obedient and always longing that God's will be done, a good thought comes, and shows us the error of the other, so we may cast it out and not yield to it. Is not this the blessed Redeemer, blessed beyond word expression? Is not this the Christ, which enabled Jesus, though tempted just as you and I are, never to yield? Is it not reasonable to assert this is what Jesus meant when he said, "If I be lifted up from the earth, [I] will draw all men unto me"?

Christian Science does not use the names Jesus and Christ synonymously, but teaches that Jesus was the son of Mary, and Christ the spiritual knowledge or idea which actuated him in all his ways. The whole world recognizes the need for a Redeemer. Christians claim he came and died as Jesus; the Jews that he is yet to come. Christian Science harmonizes the apparently insurmountable difference between the two human opinions, reveals the spiritual Christ as ever present with each and all of us, and thus makes Christ as acceptable to the Jew as to the Gentile. It makes a profound impression on anyone when in a Wednesday night testimonial meeting in a Christian Science church they hear for the first time a Jew testifying to his faith in and acceptance of the living Christ as his Redeemer and Lord. Christian Science, therefore, teaches us that we have a living Redeemer, and that this Redeemer is Christ glorified.

The Bible

During this address you have heard the Bible so frequently referred to and quoted from that you will certainly realize how we Christian Scientists venerate and study it, and how absolutely we know that its teachings, spiritually discerned, constitute the law of life unto all God's children.

Had Mrs. Eddy not been a profound and persistent student—not merely a reader—of the Bible, she could never have had the revelation Christian Science is. It was her absolute trust in and acceptance of all the promises in the Bible which kept her on earth when no material method would suffice. After her healing she spent years in a determined effort to find the truth which had raised her, clinging to the glimpses of light which came, even as did Jacob to his angel visitants, until these pure impartations from God became a revelation of His immutable nature and power, and then she healed others, even as she herself had been healed. In other words, the spiritual teachings found in the Bible which Mrs. Eddy discerned, are the sole and only foundation on which the Christian Science movement stands, spreading its branches like the tree of Life over all creation, with its leaves—its teachings—ready at hand for the healing of all mankind.

Discoverer and Founder

In closing permit me to say this about Mrs. Eddy. She stands alone in modern history as the one who through consecration has been able to point out and to prove the spiritual import of the life and works of Jesus the Christ, showing us individually how to use them in our daily walks, how to make of them for all time a living, virile, irresistible, irrefutable, and irreversible power, to the tearing down of the strongholds of evil and the establishment of His kingdom on earth as it is in heaven. God placed His command upon her, and she obeyed it and lifted the Christ up from the earth, out from matter and into Spirit, until we see that all men are beginning to be drawn unto Him and the Scriptures are fulfilled.

Mrs. Eddy wrote "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as it was revealed to her, and though its teachings may seem hard of acceptance, because it overturns and destroys all man-made theories, yet does it bring to us the very presence of God so clearly, so vitally, and so usably, that as time sinks into obscurity and the glories of the eternal God become ascendant in thought, all the earth shall call her blessed of God, a messenger of peace and holiness to all mankind.

"And now, brethren," in the words of Paul (Acts 20:32), "I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEED FOR FACTS ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Surplus of Goods and Unsatisfied Need, Together With Low Prices, Emphasize Value of Hoover Plan For Survey

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

While two outstanding needs in the economic world today are increased finance and better distribution, there is also a growing appreciation for the need of a better balance between supply and demand. One of the essential requisites is a knowledge of the amount of production and consumption, plans for a survey of which are being worked out by Herbert Hoover, the new secretary of the United States Department of Commerce.

The motive behind the movement is to supply commerce and agriculture with facts and figures concerning the world markets of the present and future, Mr. Hoover has said. In order to provide a sound basis for producing and trading, he declared, it was important that world conditions be definitely known.

Statistics on two commodities, cotton and leather, are to be gathered as soon as possible. It is regarded as especially important to ascertain facts relative to the cotton situation, for, with a reported surplus on hand and prices said to be below the cost of production, there is a strong disposition to reduce acreage this year.

Curtailment Practice

Curtailment of production, practiced so often in business today, presents an interesting phase of the struggle to solve economic problems. The final adjustment of these questions, made the more complicated by the intricate relation of industry, business and finance, is, of course, yet to be made.

Curtailment in many lines of industry has been long an accepted and necessary practice, but the new turn is the agitation for the tiller of the soil to adopt this procedure as a panacea for his financial problems. Without attempting to discuss the question of curtailing industrial production that has been resorted to extensively with the accumulation of materials, it is essentially important to study carefully the developments in the move to curtail certain lines, notably food, cotton and other commodities, that cannot be produced at a minute's notice.

Farmer Is Learning

For years the farmer, in addition to carrying on abundantly the tremendous task of feeding the world, has been learning some economic lessons. He keeps books and knows not only how much he makes or loses, but can tell where the leak is. Recently, with a heavy surplus on hand and little if any demand, he reads a corollary of his situation in the mines curtailing, factories closing and bankers following similar practices.

While as yet general curtailment by the farmer is confined mostly to agitation, although it is reported by some surveys that one-third of the cotton acreage will be reduced this year, there is objection from those who do the same thing in the city. However, the farmer almost invariably proceeded on a basis of doing his share. If he profits, all well and good. If not, he is too hardy and courageous a pioneer to shirk his duty, even though he ask with a voice increasing in volume that he be given a fair return for his labor. Also, it might be said, that the freedom of opportunity and wide diversity of farming makes the concerted action of other industries almost impossible for the farmer, even if he would.

Planting in Canada

The difficulty of getting farmers to act in concert is shown by the actual report from Canada that while the marked drop in the prices of agricultural products during the last year might have been expected to reduce the acreage prepared for crop in the western provinces, returns show that generally speaking this has not been so. On the contrary the acreage for crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is put at 12,785,000 acres this year, as compared with 11,649,000 for 1919. In Saskatchewan, the most important wheat-growing Province, there has been a reduction of 1,400,000 acres in the area prepared for crop, as compared with 1920; in Manitoba the increase is approximately 1,000,000 acres, and in Alberta almost 1,500,000. With anything like favorable crop conditions Canada will this year have a large yield of grain.

From the foregoing the process of reasoning by the farmer generally may be traced. He is shrewd enough to know that while curtailment to the point of shortage might force up prices, such an unknown and uncertain quantity is difficult to determine. If each farmer did his proportionate share in curtailment the results might be successful from a profit point of view, but proportional reduction is about as difficult as putting one's finger on a bit of quicksilver, and the farmer who did not curtail would have the grain to sell and thereby be the winner at the expense of those who curtailed.

Some idea of the total world production may be gathered from estimates made by the Merchants National Bank of Boston, but it is admitted that the figures are at best only rough estimates because of a lack of accurate statistics on production in China, Russia and a number of other countries, all of which emphasizes the value of the plan outlined by Secretary Hoover.

The total world production of cotton during the 1920-21 season is estimated at between 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 bales. This is about 3,000,00 bales less than the production during the 1919-20 season. It is 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 bales less than the output in 1914-15, when a record world crop of about 29,000,000 bales was raised.

PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON MARKET

While Quotation Has Fallen No Permanent Improvement Is Expected Until Rate Is Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The price of silver is now only 4½d. above the pre-war price of 27d., and after the heavy fall spread over the last six months, in the course of which the value of silver has been reduced by about half, some return of confidence in the future of the metal would not have awakened surprise, but a permanent improvement in the price in the near future need not be anticipated, as still lower rates may yet materialize.

India has been importing silver with great freedom, tempted by falling rates and the opportunity of turning out gold in exchange. Still, even though the response of the Indian bazaars to world-wide offerings of silver be so whole-hearted, occasional breathing time obviously becomes necessary.

China has been an active operator, but that fact does not constitute a bull factor; it is only absorbers that count in the long run. China's stocks at present are too large and her export trade too lifeless for her to figure in that capacity.

No automatic action now operates between silver and the trade of China as in days gone by. Speculative business, often unduly large, confuses the issue, and prevents exchange from following the real tendency of the value of silver.

Large fresh shipments have been made from China to India, which, coupled with higher gold quotations in the latter country, have deterred the Indian bazaars from sending orders here upon a really large scale. Sufficient demand, however, has arisen to impose a fairly heavy premium upon the price for prompt delivery.

DATE EXTENDED ON LAND BANK BONDS

The United States Farm Loan Board has directed attention to the new law authorizing the extension of the redemption date on future issues of Federal Land Bank bonds from five to ten years. This adds a feature to the new bond issue very attractive to the investor today, who is demanding long-term issues.

Many investors, while appreciating the security and attractive terms of Federal Land Bank bonds, have found objection in the condition which the Farm Loan Board found it necessary to impose that the bonds should be callable after the fifth year.

It is expected that the change will greatly increase the interest of the investing public in Federal Land Bank bonds. The purpose of the act is to greatly broaden the market for this class of bonds. It should produce this effect, coming as it does almost coincident with the Supreme Court decision which has firmly established the right of Congress to create the banks, and to exempt the bonds not only from federal taxation, but from state, county and municipal taxes.

IRREGULAR TREND IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Movements on the stock exchange yesterday were irregular, with declines somewhat more common than upturns. Atlantic Gulf, with a decline of 6½, led the depressed elements, while the most prominent among the stocks which gained was International Harvester, with an advance of 3½ points. Another feature of the bullish side was Laclede Gas, which advanced 6 points. Most of the rails advanced slightly, while motors and steels were irregular. Call money was firm at 6½ per cent. Sales totaled 577,200 shares.

The close was irregular: Steel 80⅞, off ⅛; Gulf 34⅛, off 6½; Studebaker 75¾, up 1⅛; Mexican Petroleum 140⅛, off 1⅝.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	April 1
U S Lib 3½s	90.38
do 1st 4s	87.00
do 2d 4s	87.10
do 1st 4¼s	87.62
do 2d 4¼s	87.10
do 3d 4¼s	90.14
do 4th 4¼s	87.16
U S Vict 3¾s	97.56
do 4¾s	97.58
Belgium gold notes 6s, '25	91
do external 7½s, '45	97¼
do external 8s, '41	97⅞
Chile external 8s, '41	99
Chinese 5s, rcts., '51	41¾
City of Bergen, Norway, 8s, '45	94¾
City of Berne, Switz., 8s, w. i., '45	95¾
City of Bordeaux 6s, '34	74⅞
City of Lyons 6s, '34	74⅝
City of Marseilles 6s, '34	74⅞
City of Paris 6s, '21	97⅝
City of Zurich, Switz., 8s, '45	96
Copenhagen, 5½s, '44	73
Cuba 4½s, '49	69
Danish 8 p.c. s.f. external '46 w.i.	98¾
Denmark 8s, '45	98⅞
Dominion of Canada 5s, '21	99⅝
Dominion of Canada 5s, '26	92¼
Dom of Canada 10-yr notes, '29	92
Dominion of Canada 5s, '31	88½
French Government 8s, '45	98⅝
Japan 4s, £, 1931	64⅛
Japan 1st 4½s, £, '25	82
Japan 2d 4½s, '25	82
Mexico 5s, £, '45	44½
Norway 8s, '40	100
Sao Paulo ex 8s, '36	97¼
Switzerland 8s, '40	104
Tokyo 5s, '52	57¼
U K of G Brit 3-yr notes, '21	99¼
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, '22	94⅜
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, '29	88⅜
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, '37	85⅝

DEFLATION RESULT IN NEW ZEALAND

Farmers Who Enjoyed Great Prosperity During the War Are Now Struggling With the Problems of Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The New Zealand farmer experienced some very fat years during the war, when all his produce was bought at high prices for peoples who had no time for production. Now he is having rather a lean time, owing to the decline in the values of his staple products.

The coarse wool constituting the great part of the New Zealand clip is almost a drug in the market at present, and the 3,000,000 bales of wool accumulated by the British Government hang menacingly over the heads of farmers, who are trying to find an outlet at payable prices for their product. The government has told the farmers to hold their wool until the market improves, and has undertaken to guarantee advances made by the banks on wool, but the banks are cautious, and some of the farmers are preferring to sell at almost any price.

The situation with regard to frozen meat is scarcely any more comforting. The maximum whole price of New Zealand lamb in Britain, as fixed by the food controller, is 13d. a pound, and of wether mutton 9d. a pound. Charges in England before sale amount to about ½d. a pound, and other charges before reaching London represent about 4d. a pound. The prices of pelts, slipe wool and tallow are so low that they scarcely cover the cost of preparation and transport to the market. The British market will take light-weight mutton but will not buy heavy mutton at all, and will make no bid for any sort of mutton for shipment later than March 31, 1921, the date set for ending the control of prices. If meat becomes cheaper in England and if the shipping companies maintain their present high freight charges, the New Zealand farmer will not be able to sell meat under present conditions except at a loss.

The bright side of the picture was provided during the early months of 1921 by the dairy industry. The production of butter during the first six months of the 1920-21 season was shown to have increased by 10,000 tons, representing a value of £4,136,000, and the production of cheese by 2078 tons, representing a value of £1,244,000. The Dominion's output of butter and cheese for the period was valued at £11,173,000.

But cheese, with a free market, is tending to fall in price, and the British Government's contract for the purchase of New Zealand butter at 280s. per hundredweight expires on March 31.

Cautious New Zealanders are preparing for less prosperous times than they have lately enjoyed, and the banks are assisting a movement in this direction by restricting credits very severely.

SECURITIES DROP IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Securities on the stock exchange were depressed yesterday by the general walk-out of the British coal miners. Markets generally were dull, the usual week-end absenteeism being noted.

Home rails and industrials showed the greatest heaviness, being particularly affected by the threats of a sympathetic strike by the railway men and transport workers.

One of the exceptions was the gilt-edge section, which was hard, owing to easier rates for money. Approximately $37,250,000 was disbursed in dividends today. Dollar descriptions were flabby because of the failure of quotations at New York to show more buoyancy.

In spite of the fact that the settlement of Paris passed off smoothly, continental loans were inclined to droop. Mines were neglected. Rubbers were easy. Hudson's Bay was 5⅞.

Consols for money 47⅞; Grand Trunk 5⅝, De Beers 10, Rand Mines 2⅛, bar silver 32½d. per ounce, money 5½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4¾ per cent; three months bills 5¼@3-16 per cent.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As showing the financial condition of the larger countries of the world and the relative burdens their people are bearing, the following table of comparisons between them, with respect to taxation and expenditure per head during the years 1920 and 1913, is of interest:

	Unit of currency	Taxation per head 1920	Taxation per head 1913	Expenditure per head 1920	Expenditure per head 1913
Un Kingdom	£	22.1	3.5	29	3.7
France	franc	374.9	84.5	1127	113.3
Italy	lira	209.3	53.8	591	68.4
United States	$	53.8	6.8	70	7.4
Germany	mark	474.9	81.3	1604	52.2

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The directors of the East Asiatic Company report that the total surplus of 1920 was 55,906,364 kroner. After deducting administration and other charges, and adding 5,000,000 to the reserve fund, 433,725 to the pensions fund, and 1,000,000 to the Sailors Home, they recommend the payment of a dividend of 35 per cent, as against 40 per cent in 1929.

REVIEW OF TRADE IN UNITED STATES

Increased Activity Noted by Federal Reserve Board But Developments Are Awaited

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business showed little indication in March of getting away from the uncertainties of the last year, according to the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Board. Increased activities were noted in some trades, but with those exceptions, commerce apparently was waiting further developments before moving toward anything like normal conditions, Federal Reserve agents reported.

Regarding trades showing a healthier side, including automobiles, textiles and footwear, the board hesitated in saying they had experienced more than temporary advances due to the spring season.

Without exception the board's observers reported that the buyers' strike, felt first last summer, still showed an almost solid front. Where heavier sales are reported in wholesale and retail trade, they are ascribed wholly to local conditions.

The employment situation, the review said, reflected slightly improved conditions in the last thirty days.

The cry of the farmers for labor is being answered by persons driven out of cities through unemployment. Reductions in wholesale prices continued during March, and on this basis the board declared that post-war readjustment had not been completed.

The combination of conditions in all lines has forced a continuation of liquidation, it was stated. Frozen credits continue to be released, yet there was only a slight reduction in the total amounts of bank credits outstanding.

"An attitude of greater hopefulness on the part of the business community and the expression of opinion by commercial leaders that distinct improvement in domestic conditions is in sight," the board said, "represents a forecast rather than an analysis of actual facts. The extent to which these conditions are warranted cannot be determined."

More than 30 per cent of the government-owned tonnage was tied up March 14 for lack of remunerative cargo. Regular ocean liners throughout the world are carrying most of the traffic with curtailed sailing schedules.

GREATER TELEPHONE EARNINGS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Earnings of the principal telephone companies of the United States for the year 1920 totaled $81,446,854, compared with $77,088,427 in 1919, according to estimates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Earnings for the month of December, 1920, aggregated $7,428,178, compared with $6,747,280 for the same month in 1919.

Operating revenues for December totaled $42,947,408, compared with $37,302,234 for December of last year, and operating expenses totaled $32,888,739 in December, 1920, compared with $28,079,051 in the same month in 1919. For the 12 months ended with December operating revenues of the companies amounted to $486,719,378, compared with $409,683,483 for the corresponding period of the previous year, and operating expenses totaled $373,658,316 and $303,886,159 for the two yearly periods, respectively.

Net operating revenues for December were estimated at $10,058,669, compared with $9,223,183 in December, 1919. Net revenues totaled $113,061,062 for the 12 months ended with December, compared with $105,797,324 for the previous 12 months.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices tumbled to new low records for the season yesterday, May delivery touching 1.34½ and July falling to 1.14¼. Closing prices were only slightly above these record low quotations, with May at 1.35 and July at 1.14¾. Corn also fell to new low marks for the season, May closing at 59½, July at 62⅝ and September at 64½. Hogs were quoted at about 15 points below Thursday's average. Provisions also were lower. May rye 1.30½, July rye 1.05¼a, September rye 97a, May pork 18.80, July pork 19.15, May lard 11.05b, July lard 11.40b, May ribs 10.60a, July ribs 10.97.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $5,453,373,000, a decrease of 37.1 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 28.7 per cent from a year ago.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Trade in Slump and Lancashire Even Unaroused by Indian Budget Proposal to Increase Import Duty on Manufactures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The Lancashire cotton industry, with its vast resources for production, is in a quandary. Very few people know which way to turn in order to carry on till the outlook brightens. Manufacturers of cloth are growing tired of listening to inquiries, and spinners are more inclined to close their mills altogether, additional ones having adopted this course recently rather than add to stock for which there are no orders. Authorities say there never was a period when the yarn market was more depressing. There never was a time, at any rate, when so many months of short-time did not lead to a revival. At the moment there is no sign of a revival. The cloth market is also very weak. People are simply indifferent, and Micawber-like, are simply waiting for something to turn, without any sure knowledge of how it will be brought about, or when.

Indian Budget Plan

It is this mental slump, no doubt, that has contributed to the quiet way in which Lancashire has taken the proposal in the Indian budget to raise the import duty on manufactured goods from 7½ per cent to 11 per cent. This will affect cotton piece goods from Lancashire particularly. When it was decided to increase the duty from 3½ per cent to 7 per cent during the early part of the war, a consolidated protest came from the British cotton industry; never in its history did the various sections of the trade unite so solidly against India's fiscal change, especially as the import duty was to be raised without a corresponding rise in the countervailing or excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India.

Again, the duty is to go up ad valorem, without any change being suggested in the increase from 7½ per cent to 11 per cent. Attempts have been made to stimulate opposition, but so far they have been tame and ineffectual. During the last storm, the reason given for the increase was that it was a means of meeting India's financial responsibilities in the war, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was then State Secretary for India, promised that when the war was over India's fiscal arrangements would be revised with the object of removing Lancashire's disabilities arising from the import tax.

Comparative Figures

This appeased the wrath of spinners and manufacturers for the time being. Singularly enough, instead of this promise having been fulfilled, we are faced with an increase of the duty to 11 per cent, the countervailing charge still to remain at the old 3½ per cent. In normal times (take 1913), exports to India amounted to 2,961,549,500 yards of cotton piece goods. Certainly we have not reached these since the beginning of the war in 1914, by a long way. For instance, in 1920 exports were 1,374,017,000 yards, and in 1919 only 767,776,300 yards, this latter quantity being less than one-third the total in 1913. But from the normal figures it will be seen that the rise in Indian import duty is a serious matter to manufacturers.

At present, however, they are too much concerned about the trade's black outlook. On Friday (March 4) the Master Cotton Spinners Federation discussed a resolution to close all mills for 10 days during Easter. It was decided, after a long debate, not to adopt this course, but to continue the present system of 24 hours a week among spinners of American yarns, and 35 hours in the Egyptian spinning section. On the other hand, a greater number of firms are closing down, and others have intimated that they will extend the Easter holidays irrespective of the decision of the federation.

Raw Cotton Prices

The raw cotton prices have fallen to a remarkably low level. On February 28, 1921, they dropped to 6.73d. (American, fully middling) and afterward to 6.67d. These are pre-war prices. For instance, on July 28, 1914, the month's prices closed at 6.90½d. It is true that these quotations were for middling American, whereas the standard price is now for fully middling. But for the sake of comparison, it may be stated that middling American grade last week was as low as 6.38d. per pound. When the higher freightage, insurance rates, and other charges are considered, it will be observed that the prices today are much below, by comparison, those which prevailed for several years before the outbreak of the European war. It could not have been the opinion of anybody that the price of fully middling American would decline from 32.41d. per pound to 6.67d. in 12 months, or that Egyptian (F. G. F. Sakellaridis) would drop from 99d. to 13d. per pound.

But such has been the case since last February. Many are still waiting for a lower rate, although firms that are in a position to do it, are providing themselves with raw cotton, at present prices, for the next 12 months' requirements.

The proposed scheme, to restore employment by bank and treasury payments for yarn and cloth put in stock, has not yet been accepted. It has been considered by Lancashire members of Parliament in the House of Commons, but with no decision, except an expression of willingness to help any proposal that can be made effective. A resolution was also passed, urging the Overseas Trade Department to inquire into the cause of the decline in orders from India, this decline being eloquently indicated by the foregoing figures.

SPINNERS TO CONTINUE

MANCHESTER, England—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners on Friday decided to continue short time in that section of the mills using American cotton for another month. It also was agreed to continue curtailment in the part of the plants working on Egyptian grades for another fortnight. The federation will review the present agreement as to wages on May 6.

JAPANESE GOLD RETARDS TRADE

Large Supply of Yellow Metal Is Said to Keep Commodity Prices High and Exports Small

NEW YORK, New York—Business in Japan continues stagnant, according to advices received by bankers here. Prices are still high and exports are small, largely due to the large volume of gold that is being held. Japan's gold reserve is 76 per cent against liabilities. This compares with 50.8 per cent held by the federal reserve system of the United States, and is larger than that of any other important country.

Japan has a credit in the United States estimated at $250,000,000. An official of a Japanese bank here, when asked why his country did not withdraw this credit, replied that the credit belonged largely to the bank of Japan and that that institution believes there is too much gold in Japan already, gold holdings of Bank of Japan amounting to approximately $570,000,000.

"I believe," he said, "the policy of our country in retaining an embargo on gold shipments is a mistake. Our politicians are responsible. They do not understand economics. If the embargo were removed and Japan lost gold, prices would decline. A decline in prices would stimulate exports, and increased exports would ultimately check exports of gold. This is an economic law and we need no other law to protect our gold supply."

BELGIAN EXTERNAL LOAN BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, fiscal agents of the Belgian Government, have announced that, in accordance with the contract with the kingdom of Belgium, the $2,000,000 principal amount of the $50,000,000 25-year 7½ per cent Belgian External Loan bonds, represented by trust receipts issued last June, had been drawn by lot for redemption. The drawn bonds will be redeemed on June at 115 per cent, the accrued interest being also payable.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday. May 11.89, July 12.40, October 12.89, December 13.18, January 13.30. Spot quiet; middling 12.00.

IRISH LAND BANK'S FAVORABLE REPORT

Statement Covering Year and a Half Shows Progress Made in Helping to Rebuild the Country Socially and Economically

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The first report of the National Land Bank makes interesting reading for those on the lookout for an investment which is backed up by security unlikely to fail, or even depreciate. This bank was started by Sir Henry Grattan Bellew and other influential men anxious to promote cooperative land purchase, and to lend money for that purpose. Land is generally considered the safest property to own, and the land bank holds the first mortgage on the land it buys, until the loan is repaid by the borrowers. These borrowers are all cooperative land societies, of which there are already about 50 in Ireland.

The members of each society are jointly and severally liable to the National Land Bank until the expiration of 30 years over which the payments are spread. A first installment of 25 per cent of the purchase money has to be paid down by the society. The members are, for the most part, farmers' sons, men with small holdings or none at all, and agricultural laborers, and a great deal of the land bought so far has been redeemed from grazing, generally of poor quality and with defective fencing and drainage. This has all to be put right by the members of the borrowing society before the bank will grant any loan. The work is done cooperatively, and most interesting and upbuilding developments are anticipated from this movement.

The report of the National Land Bank covers less than a year and is highly satisfactory. The capital of £406,109 is only half paid up, and the net profit was £6173 1s. 4d., which was carried forward to next year. Loans have been made for the purchase of 9350 acres of land in all the counties of Connaught, nearly every county in Leinster, and in County Kerry. In its short existence this splendid cooperative enterprise has shown marvelous success, and eight branches have already been opened, while many others are in contemplation.

The bank offers 3½ per cent on deposits at call, and 5 per cent at six months' notice of withdrawal. All its profits, after providing for an adequate reserve fund, will be devoted to raising the interest on deposits and shortening the term over which the land purchase annuities will be payable. Neither the directors nor any private individuals stand to reap any gain from the business, except as ordinary depositors, the object of the bank being solely to assist in the rebuilding of Ireland's prosperity, socially and economically.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling	$3.91¼	$3.92¼	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0697½	.0699¼	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0730½	.0732	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1735	.1737	.1930
Lire	.0407½	.0407¼	.1930
Guilders	.3438	.3452	.4020
German marks	.0159½	.0159¼	.2380
Canadian dollar	.88¾	.887	....
Argentine pesos	.3354	.33875	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0768	.0767	.1930
Pesetas	.1398	.14	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2340	.2350	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1613	.1620	.2680
Danish kroner	.1836	.1810	.2680

NORWEGIAN WHOLESALE INDEX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The wholesale index number for Norway for the end of February is 319 against 344 for the end of January, and 377 for the end of December. The fall in prices has been most pronounced for coal and coke, namely some 30 per cent, and iron comes next. Vegetable articles of food for the first time show a material reduction, principally owing to the fact that the state reduced the previously maintained monopoly prices for flour, to take effect from February 7.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAPTAIN WHITE IS BEST SCORER

Purdue University Leader Makes the Most Points in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Capt. D. S. White '22 of Purdue University had the honor of leading the list of individual scorers in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball race for 1921 with a total of 159 points. They were made from 33 goals from the floor and 93 from the foul line. This gave Captain White an average of 13¼ points per game. Last year White finished fourth with 146 points to his credit.

R. D. Birkhoff '21 of Chicago was the runnerup to White with 142 points to his credit. He threw 34 goals from the floor and 74 from the foul line. He also finished second in 1920 with 159 points. His average per game was 11 5-6 points.

Capt. W. A. Taylor '22 of Wisconsin was third with 41 floor goals and 46 from the foul line for 128 points, and Capt. E. S. Dean '21 of Indiana was a close fourth with 28 goals from the floor and 65 from the foul line. Taylor was tenth last year with 89 points, while Dean was ninth with 97. Two other players scored 100 or more points. They were N. A. Arntson '21 of Minnesota with 107, and Capt. A. J. Karpus '21 of Michigan with 103. C. R Carney '22 of Illinois, who was first last year with 195 points, was twenty-ninth this year with only 38 points, but he took part in only seven games. Capt. A. C. Oss '22 of Minnesota made the most goals from the floor—44, while White's 93 was the best for foul tries. The full list of individual scorers follows:

Player and college—	Goals Flr.	Fl.	Pts.
D. S. White, Purdue	33	93	159
R. D. Birkhoff, Chicago	34	74	142
W. A. Taylor, Wisconsin	41	46	128
E. S. Dean, Indiana	28	65	121
N. A. Arntson, Minnesota	40	27	107
A. J. Karpus, Michigan	23	57	103
F. J. Shimek, Iowa	29	41	99
A. C. Oss, Minnesota	44	4	92
C. W. Vail Jr., Illinois	18	54	90
H. W. McKenzie, Northwestn.	20	47	87
Clarence Vollmer, Chicago	35	8	78
H. H. Blair, Ohio State	36	2	74
Robert Halladay, Chicago	33	0	66
A. F. Greenspun, Ohio State	12	39	63
E. H. Dehority, Indiana	30	0	60
H. O. Reitsch, Illinois	29	0	58
W. G. Miller, Michigan	28	0	56
L. W. Walquist, Illinois	26	1	53
F. L. Coffing, Purdue	25	0	50
C. F. Ceaser, Wisconsin	25	0	50
W. G. Eversman, Purdue	22	1	45
R. C. Marxon, Indiana	22	0	44
Adrian Kearney, Minnesota	16	12	44
R. J. Dunne, Michigan	21	0	42
G. H. Frohwein, Iowa	17	8	42
C. W. McIntosh, Wisconsin	20	1	41
J. E. Mee, Illinois	15	9	39
W. E. Clark, Ohio State	9	21	39
C. R. Carney, Illinois	19	0	38
C. W. Palmer, Northwestern	15	6	36
C. J. Lohman, Iowa	18	0	36
R. F. Williams, Wisconsin	15	0	30
W. V. Slyker, Ohio State	12	9	33
A. B. Masters, Purdue	16	0	32
Everett Hellstrom, Illinois	14	0	28
Walter Rea, Michigan	11	2	24
R. L. Dudley, Ohio State	11	0	22
C. D. Saunders, Northwestn.	9	4	22
C. W. McGuire, Chicago	11	0	22
V. E. Fransen, Northwestern	11	0	22
R. C. Whitlock, Michigan	10	1	21
H. C. Knapp, Wisconsin	10	0	20
Eugene Thomas, Indiana	10	0	20
C. E. Taylor, Ohio State	9	0	18
W. T. Chaffee, Purdue	8	0	16
R. B. McGovney, Iowa	7	1	15
J. J. Patterson, Northwestn.	7	0	14
R. J. Kaufmann, Iowa	7	0	14
D. V. Holwerda, Purdue	6	0	12
W. H. Dobbins, Indiana	6	0	12
J. G. Williams, Michigan	6	0	12
J. P. Sabo Jr., Illinois	6	0	12
L. T. Pence, Ohio State	5	1	11
Benjamin Weiss, Michigan	4	3	11
H. H. Workman, Ohio State	5	0	10
J. M. Williams, Wisconsin	5	0	10
A. A. Devine, Iowa	4	0	8
M. G. Leverenz, Purdue	4	0	8
Carl Schjoll, Minnesota	4	0	8
F. R. Enke, Minnesota	3	0	6
H. E. Schuler, Indiana	3	0	6
R. O. Hultkrantz, Minnesota	3	0	6
W. S. Collins, Illinois	3	0	6
W. C. Fish, Ohio State	2	0	4
A. W. Frogner, Wisconsin	2	0	4
K. H. Legalley, Michigan	2	0	4
K. R. Maynard, Indiana	2	0	4
J. T. Smith, Iowa	0	3	3
A. H. Ehresman, Iowa	1	0	2
G. C. Lyman, Northwestern	1	0	2
F. M. Treat, Purdue	1	0	2
Guy Ruyon, Chicago	1	0	2
H. O. Crisler, Chicago	1	0	2
G. K. Tebell, Wisconsin	1	0	2
H. R. Henderson, Ohio State	1	0	2
D. L. Stahr, Chicago	1	0	2
R. S. Cott, Ohio State	1	0	2
Henry Anderson, Iowa	1	0	2
H. C. Bartel, Ohio State	0	1	1

MRS. HURD TIES MISS CUMMINGS

PINEHURST, North Carolina—Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, runner-up to Miss A. W. Sterling in the last United States tournament and Miss Edith Cummings of Chicago led a field of 83 players in the qualifying round of the women's North and South championship event at Pinehurst Friday and tied for the medal with cards of 92.

Miss Glenna Collett, the young Rhode Island expert, who came in next at 93, played a remarkable long game, but missed 11 putts in the course of the round. Most of her misplays were concentrated on the first half of the round, and they cost her a 48 for the first nine holes. She played the last nine in 45, which was better than the score made by any of the other players.

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., of Chicago, the western champion, went around in 47, 47—94 and tied for fourth place with Mrs. J. D. Chapman of Greenwich, Mrs. E. E. Harwood of Olympia Fields and Mrs. J. S. Pritchard of Battle Creek, the Michigan state champion.

Miss Louise Elkins and Miss S. A. Fownes of Oakmont, who with Miss Cummings, will play in the British title event, finished, respectively, eighth and ninth at 97 and 98. The cards of the first 16 follow:

Miss E. Cummings, Onwentsia	45, 47—	92
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Westmoreland	44, 48—	92
Miss Glenna Collett, R. I.	48, 45—	93
Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsia	47, 47—	94
Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich	46, 48—	94
Mrs. J. S. Pritchard, Midlothian	47, 47—	94
Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia	48, 46—	94
Miss Louis Elkins, Oakmont	48, 49—	97
Miss S. A. Fownes, Oakmont	49, 49—	98
Miss Hope Gibson, Toronto	44, 55—	99
Miss Kate Boman, Plainfield	48, 51—	99
Miss Dorothy Richards, Mayfl'd	48, 51—	99
Mrs. Hollingsworth, Greensburg	50, 50—	100
Mrs. G. M. Howard, Halifax	51, 49—	100
Mrs. Alex Printz, Oakwood	50, 51—	101
Mrs. Myron Marr, Woodland	53, 49—	102

E. W. LOOKABAUGH TAKES THE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—E. W. Lookabaugh, the Chicago star, took the lead in the United States amateur three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday afternoon when he defeated Dr. H. W. Sutcliffe, Chicago, 50 to 26, in 68 innings. He has won five of his six games. W. R. Brewer, Chicago, and Walter Calderwood, Detroit, were in tie for second place. They had played one less game than Lookabaugh, however, and each had won four out of his five games.

Lookabaugh played another fine game and again looked to be the class of the eight players striving for the title. Yesterday afternoon he had two high runs of six and another of five, the latter in the sixty-seventh innings, just before he went out. Dr. Sutcliffe offered him little opposition and the leader was always ahead after the fourth inning. At the end of the fiftieth inning he was leading 19 to 39.

L. A. Servatius, the veteran New Yorker, won his second match of the tournament when he defeated Dr. Sutcliffe, 50 to 44. This game went 108 innings. Servatius had high, a five. This came in the seventh inning and put the New Yorker ahead, and he retained the lead practically all the way from then on, although there was never much difference in their totals. Servatius was leading 29 to 25 in the twenty-fifth inning and 48 to 43 in the one-hundredth inning.

G. H. Laubach, New York, also scored his second victory yesterday afternoon, winning from A. H. Hahn, Chicago, 50 to 39. This game required 107 innings, with the winner's three runs of four each high. Hahn was off his game and was prevented from adding more to his total when Laubach made a sudden spurt, ending the match with four in the one-hundredth and sixth, and two in the one-hundredth and seventh inning.

Hahn returned with a victory over Servatius, 50 to 47, in a long game, 129 innings. Servatius had high run of five, which, with his four in the next inning, tied the score at 40 and 40. The matches by innings:

E. W. Lookabaugh—1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 6 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 1—50. Innings 68; high run 6.

Dr. H. W. Sutcliffe—0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—26. Innings 68; high run 3.

L. A. Servatius—3 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings 108; high run 5.

Dr. H. W. Sutcliffe—1 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—44. Innings 108; high run 3.

G. H. Laubach—0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2—50. Innings 107; high run 4.

A. H. Hahn—1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—39. Innings 107; high run 3.

A. H. Hahn—0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—50. Innings 129; high run 4.

L. A. Servatius—0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 5 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—47. Innings 129; high run 5.

The Thursday evening games follow by innings:

Walter Calderwood—0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—43. Innings 111; high run 4.

W. R. Brewer—0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2—50. Innings 111; high run 4.

E. W. Lookabaugh—0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 1 0 2 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—50. Innings 111; high run 5.

H. B. Kuhns—0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—45. Innings 110; high run 3.

THREE STARS ON STANFORD'S TEAM

Kirksey, Wells and Hanner Are Big Point Winners on This Pacific Coast University Track Team This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—Three national champions form the nucleus of Leland Stanford Junior University's 1921 track squad. Morris Kirksey '18, captain of this year's team, in the sprints, W. B. Wells '20 in the hurdles, and J. F. Hanner '22 in the javelin, are the big point winners for the Cardinal team this year.

In the Pacific Coast Conference meet and the annual meet with the University of California, Kirksey should be Stanford's largest point winner. He will compete in the discus and broad jump, as well as in the sprints. Kirksey was defeated by C. W. Paddock of the University of Southern California on March 19 at Los Angeles in the 100-yard dash.

Likely second and third-place material in the sprints are A. A. Carrey '22, Albert Forster '22, and H. H. Bambaugh '22. Carrey took third place in the Stanford interclass meet.

Two Stanford men are preparing to give Wells a close race in the hurdles. They are Robert Williams '20, and Lane Falk '23. Williams won first place in the high hurdles in the interclass meet. He is a Cardinal track man who has not competed since 1917, but apparently is returning to first-class form. Falk was a member of last year's freshman team and took second place in both hurdle events in the interclass meet.

In the longer track events Stanford does not appear to be as strong as in the sprints and the hurdles. The candidates for the quarter-mile include Robert Wright '20, Kenneth Wright '22, and William Thompson '23. Robert Wright took second place in the 440-yard at Los Angeles on March 19 and Kenneth Wright third place, against the University of Southern California.

E. E. Elliott '23, L. E. Carlsmith '21, R. F. Williamson '23 are the best prospects in the half-mile. Elliott took first place in the meet at Los Angeles and Williamson third place. Elliott may be used in the mile in later meets of the season. Lee Gurley '23 will run in the two-mile according to present indications.

Arthur Wilcox '22 and Norman Green '21 are both strong men in the pole-vault. Wilcox took first place against University of Southern California on March 19. Green was not entered in the meet; but Stanford is counting on him to make a record showing in the California meet.

Green, F. E. Weaver '22, Harlan Dykes '22, and R. W. Heath '23 are Stanford's best men in the high jump. They all clear the bar when in form above the 6-foot mark.

Hanner will again throw the javelin for the Cardinal. Frederick Adams '22 is leading all contestants in the shotput, closely followed by Hamer and C. J. Tauzer '20.

C. W. BAILEY DOES THE "HAT TRICK"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — There were plenty of goals scored in the third division of the Association Football League on March 5, the matches in this division yielding 32 goals, as against 17 in the first division and 16 in the second division. The individual honors of the day fell to C. W. Bailey, who had the gratification of performing the "hat trick" for Reading against Northampton, thus considerably improving his position on the list of goal-scorers. Ernest Simms, however, easily maintained a long lead, scoring the only goal in Luton's match with Merthyr Town. The second place was shared by three players, Francis Hoddinott, Watford, John Doran, Brighton and Hove Albion, and W. E. Rawlings, of Southampton. The last-named was the only one of the trio to score on March 5, his goal against Southend United being the means of bringing him level with the other two. If it were not for Simms' nine-goal lead, the position would be most interesting, and, even as it is, the struggle for the honor of being "runner up" promises to be very keen. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Ernest Simms, Luton Town	26
Francis Hoddinott, Watford	17
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion	17
W. E. Rawlings, Southampton	17
C. W. Bailey, Reading	16
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers	16
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	16
Albert Fairclough, Southend United	15
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	15
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers	14
George Whitworth, Northampton	14
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	14
A. A. Dominy, Southampton	13
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	13
William Batty, Swindon Town	12
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers	12
H. E. King, Brentford	12
James Moore, Southampton	12
J. Edmondson, Swansea Town	12
William Lockett, Northampton	11
Peter Ronald, Watford	10
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	10
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	10
William Wright, Exeter City	9

SIXTH GAME ADJOURNED

HAVANA, Cuba — Thirty-seven moves of the sixth game between J. R. Capablanca and Dr. Emanuel Lasker, who are playing a series of 24 games for the chess championship of the world, had been made when the masters adjourned at 1 o'clock Friday morning. Dr. Lasker, having met with defeat in the fifth game on Wednesday night, played carefully after the stereotyped opening moves, at the same time advancing his king. When adjournment was taken Capablanca had one of his rooks in a rather commanding position, but it did not appear that he had gained any material advantage.

F. C. ANDERSON BEATS RICHARDS

Latter Player Is Finally Defeated in the Semi-Final Round of the Tennis Tournament Yesterday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — No matter what the result of the final round of the United States Indoor Lawn Tennis championship, a new champion will be installed on the list. This was insured yesterday when F. C. Anderson, after a five-year struggle to overtake him, finally defeated Vincent Richards, United States national junior champion and winner in 1919. His brother, F. T. Anderson, also succeeded in qualifying for the finals, making it a case of brother against brother for the championship.

It was not so much a case of lack of his usual skill on the part of Richards, but rather an inability to put the ball beyond the tremendous reach of Anderson, who has learned to use his height of 6 ft. 6in., to greater advantage during the past winter, and gives promise of ever-increasing skill at the game. Again and again Richards would send the ball for an almost certain placement, only to have Anderson reach it without apparent difficulty. As a result, in the deciding set, Richards, in attempting to pass Anderson, would put the ball just outside the lines, while if he lobbed, Anderson would score a placement by the use of his reach, without moving from the net. In the first set, Anderson started off with a rush, taking every game on his own service, and breaking through on Richards in the sixth game. Richards retaliated in the second, leading at 5 to 2 and being within one point of set in the next game. Anderson held him, however, and not until deuce had been called twice was Richards able to take the ninth game on his own service.

Neither held the other well in the deciding set, but Anderson continued his net play, scoring point after point on placements beyond Richards' reach. Each broke through on the other's service early in the set and after the score reached four-all, Anderson increased his speed and scoring one point after another, took the next games and the match, finishing with three placements.

The doubles went as expected, F. C. Anderson and Benjamin Letson disposing of the Princeton team, J. L. Werner and E. T. Herndon, by a close margin, and Vincent Richards and S. H. Voshell having little trouble in defeating G. S. Groesbeck and George Garbe. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

F. T. Anderson defeated A. S. Cragin, 6—4, 6—1.

F. C. Anderson defeated Vincent Richards, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

F. C. Anderson and Benjamin Letson defeated J. L. Werner and E. T. Herndon, 8—6, 9—7.

S. H. Voshell and Vincent Richards defeated G. S. Groesbeck and George Garbe, 6—1, 6—1.

SMITH AND ANDERSON ARE JOINT LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — There was nothing very remarkable in the way of goal-scoring in the first division of the Association Football League on March 5, and the positions of the leading scorers consequently remained very much the same as before. Joseph Smith of Bolton Wanderers and Joseph Anderson of Burnley were brought together in the same match, and as each scored the only goal for his side they still remained joint leaders. W. H. Walker of Aston Villa retained the third place with an unenhanced total of 24 goals, but Thomas Browell, Manchester City, drew level with G. W. Elliott, the Middlesbrough forward, and Robert Blood, West Bromwich Albion, in the fourth place by reason of a goal scored against Oldham Athletic. C. M. Buchan, the Sunderland captain and international center-forward, brought his total to 20, being the eighth player so to do, and incidentally drew up to Richard Kelly, Burnley's star inside-right. Only one player succeeded in scoring more than one goal, this being C. D. Sapsford, who netted twice for Manchester United against Sunderland. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	29
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	29
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	24
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	22
Robert Blood, West Bromwich Albion	22
Thomas Browell, Manchester City	22
Richard Kelly, Burnley	20
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	20
W. Chambers, Liverpool	19
Neil Harris, Newcastle United	18
Bert Bliss, Tottenham Hotspur	17
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	16
David McLean, Bradford	15
James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur	14
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	14
P. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers	13
Frederick Pagnam, Arsenal	12
R. Johnson, Liverpool	12
W. Cross, Burnley	12
Charles Crossley, Everton	12
R. Parker, Everton	12
Andrew Smailes, Newcastle United	12
J. G. Cock, Chelsea	12
L. Hawksworth, Blackburn Rovers	11
G. S. Seymour, Newcastle United	11

SERIES EVENED BY VANCOUVER

Ottawa Is Defeated in the Fourth Game of the Stanley Cup Hockey Series by 3 to 2

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

	W.	L.	Gls.	P.C.
Vancouver	2	2	11	.500
Ottawa	2	2	10	.500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The world hockey championship series for the Stanley Cup will have to go to the full limit of five games in consequence of Vancouver tying up the series in the fourth game against Ottawa at the Arena Thursday night. The final score was 3 to 2, and the score about indicates the run of the play. Few games have been seen on the local ice which could excel this one for thrills. It was fast, and both teams played brilliant hockey, although this was spoiled to a considerable extent by rough play, for which both teams were to blame. Referee Fred Ion had his hands full in keeping the game in check, handing out no fewer than 13 penalties, two of which were majors, both of these going to Ottawa players.

The first period was fine, as both teams played excellent hockey. The passing was sharp and accurate, while the checking was hard, the defenders on both teams showing up in brilliant form. The scoring was kept down only by the fine work of both Lehman and Benedict, the two goal keepers, both of whom made some good saves. Gerard and Boucher were always starring, while Harris and Mackay were the stars of the home team. In the second period the teams began to mix it too freely. Skinner figured in the lineup at the start of the second period, having taken Jack Adams' place during the last minute of the opening session. After the period had been in play for a little over two minutes Duncan made a splendid effort and passed to Skinner right before the goal, and Benedict had no chance to save the opening count of the game. The game became much faster, both teams testing their opposing goal keepers to the very limit. The Ottawa team was trying the long shots, which proved so successful against Lehman in the last game, but they found these were useless and were forced to adopt more pressing tactics. Rushing right in, Denneny nearly scored. Lehman left his net when the Ottawa players passed to Gerard, but Cook rushed in and saved the situation. Shortly after Boucher, who was playing a hard game, dashed forward and when close in completely beat Lehman, tying up the score.

The final period had not been resumed two minutes before Duncan again broke through and sent in a hard shot which Benedict saved, but Skinner dashed in and got the rebound and scored the second goal for Vancouver. Playing fast and excellent hockey, the teams battled on even terms for some time and, had it not been for the many clashes and penalties, the final 20 minutes would have figured as one of the finest ever seen on the Vancouver ice. With the period 15 minutes over, Cook sent in a shot right from center ice which Benedict never saw, and the Vancouver team was 2 goals ahead. As the time passed the play became even more robust and substitutes were rushed on the ice quickly. Four minutes after Cook's score the Ottawa team came down the ice with a splendid rush and carried the puck right behind the net. Several shots were fired at Lehman, who saved well, but from a scramble the puck went into the net from Broadbent's stick. Both teams struggled hard for another count, but the final whistle sounded with Vancouver winning 3 to 2. The final game of the series will be played on Monday, when Pacific coast rules, allowing for seven men, will be used. The summary:

VANCOUVER		OTTAWA
Harris, lw	rw,	Darragh
Mackay, c	c,	Nighbor
J. Adams, rw	lw,	Boucher
Cook, ld	rd,	Gerard
Duncan, rd	ld,	Cleghorn
Lehman, g	g,	Benedict

Score—Vancouver 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Skinner 2, Cook for Vancouver; Boucher, Broadbent for Ottawa. Spares—Skinner, Taylor, W. Adams, Desireau for Vancouver; McKell, Denneny, Bruce, Broadbent for Ottawa. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

HULL KINGSTON ROVERS WIN EASILY

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	For Pts.	Agst. Pts.	P.C.
Hull Kingston R.	20	5	1	317	188	78.84
Halifax	22	7	0	375	137	75.86
Hull	20	8	0	539	211	71.42
Wigan	18	8	1	333	158	68.51
Swinton	18	8	1	242	193	68.51
Leeds	16	9	1	287	145	63.46
St. Helens Rec.	14	9	1	234	123	60.41
Broughton	12	8	3	226	128	58.69
Rochdale Horn.	15	11	2	247	194	57.14
Dewsbury	14	11	1	239	180	55.76
Warrington	15	12	2	251	253	55.17
Huddersfield	15	13	1	207	231	53.44
York	12	11	1	177	203	52.08
Barrow	13	12	0	271	305	52.00
Batley	12	12	1	231	183	50.00
Widnes	11	11	2	178	196	50.00
St. Helens	11	13	0	217	225	45.83
Leigh	9	13	2	118	198	41.66
Wakefield Trin.	11	16	1	202	334	41.07
Oldham	9	15	3	192	196	38.88
Bramley	8	16	0	118	266	33.33
Hunslet	6	19	0	137	237	24.00
Bradford North.	5	22	1	154	572	17.85
Keighley	4	21	0	119	495	16.00
Salford	2	22	1	76	346	10.00

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England—The men of Halifax gained a signal victory over Warrington on March 5, and thereby made their position as second in the standing of the Northern Rugby Union Football League even more secure. As Hull Kingston Rovers defeated Leeds somewhat easily, if not too convincingly, and Swinton and Wigan moved upward as a result of creditable victories the competition for the first four positions was quite open, none of the six leading clubs having a lead of sufficient margin to cover eventualities. Probably the best game on the date mentioned was that between Bradford Northern and Huddersfield, at Bradford. Although the Northern men lost by 15 points to 6 they played a good game, but allowed themselves to be penalized frequently, which presented that clever goal-kicker, Benjamin Gronow, with many opportunities to display his prowess. In addition, the Huddersfield backs showed more resourcefulness than those of Bradford, and scored more freely in consequence.

Halifax played one of its best games of the season at Warrington, and deservedly gained a brilliant victory by 15 to 0. The teams were very evenly matched forward, but Halifax proved to be superior in the rear. Playing with more cohesion than they have shown for some time, the winners were a very formidable side. The best try of the game was scored by J. C. Stacey, who showed distinct improvement in sprinting, an essential feature for a wing 'threequarter. Clement Garforth, the Halifax captain and full-back, gave evidence of continued good form, and saved his forwards much work by his judicious kicking, and, in addition, was not slow to link up with his "threes" and in this way open out play.

Barrow registered a fine victory over Broughton Rangers, which was not adequately reflected in the final score of 9 points to 3. The manner in which the Barrow forwards refused to consider themselves inferior to the renowned Rangers was by holding them in check, and finally mastering them. Thus Barrow won. St. Helens Recreation lost to Swinton, 5 to 6, after a rather poor game, which was relieved, however, in the last 10 minutes by a remarkable rally on the part of the St. Helens men, who almost snatched a last-minute victory. Hull Kingston Rovers won their game with Leeds in the first quarter of an hour, scoring in that period 12 points. To this Leeds could only respond with 5. Against a less erratic team than Leeds, however, the "Rovers" would have been hard put to it to maintain their early lead.

York defeated Hull by 10 points to 0 as the result of markedly superior scrummaging. Also T. McEwan, at halfback, was in great form, and made full use of the excellence of the men in front of him. Wigan gave a very exhilarating display against Bramley, and scored 9 tries, not a single goal-kick being successful. The Bramley representatives did not play badly, and the score of 27 to 5 against them would have been much larger but for their effective tackling. St. Helens won a sternly contested game against Oldham by 11 points to 3. Harold Bradbury, playing at center threequarter for the winners, gave a promising display, considering that previously he had played as a forward in the reserve team. Dewsbury easily disposed of Wakefield Trinity, the latter being without the services of J. Parkin, by 18 to 2, whilst Rochdale Hornets experienced no difficulty in piling up 31 points without response against Salford. The Salford team, it should be mentioned, was not playing at full strength.

PUDDEFOOT LEADS LIST BY SIX GOALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Scoring West Ham's only goal against Bristol City on March 5, S. C. Puddefoot made his position at the head of the goal-scorers in the second division of the Association Football League yet a little more secure. Apart from this, the matches played in the second division on the date mentioned were singularly devoid of interest so far as concerned the list of goal-scorers, and hardly any changes have to be recorded. John Crosbie of Birmingham notched a couple of points against Bury, thus bringing his total into double figures, and Donald Cock also raised his aggregate to 10 by obtaining a goal for Fulham against Barnsley. J. Heathcote, the Blackpool forward, drew clear into third place by virtue of a goal scored against Burslem Port Vale, and was consequently only one point behind A. R. Hawes, South Shields. Three players were bracketed in fourth position with a total of 15 goals. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	23
A. R. Hawes, South Shields	17
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	16
James Gill, Cardiff City	15
A. E. Watkin, Stoke	15
J. Paterson, Leicester City	15
Harry Hampton, Birmingham	13
Arthur Cashmore, Cardiff City	13
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	12
S. Stevens, Notts County	11
W. T. Pocock, Bristol City	11
Roberts Thompson, Leeds United	11
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	11
C. Edmonds, Wolverhampton Wand.	11
John Crosbie, Birmingham	10
J. C. Wilcox, Bristol City	10
Donald Cock, Fulham	10
Harry Woods, South Shields	9
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	9
F. Burrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	9
Bullock, Bury	8
W. R. Wainscoat, Barnsley	8
Harry Sergeaunt, Hull City	8
W. Benton, Blackpool	7
M. F. Ellson, Leeds United	7
W. Tempest, Stoke	7
T. Page, Burslem Port Vale	7

CANADIAN TO TRY SWIM

MONTREAL, Quebec — Omer Perrault, a French Canadian, will try to swim the English channel, and is now undergoing preliminary training. In May he will go to New York for salt water practice around Sandy Hook, and about the middle of June he will sail on the Carmania for Liverpool to finish his training at Dover.

WATSONIANS ARE RUGBY LEADERS

Match Scheduled for Decision Against Royal High School Former Pupils Is Abandoned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—As their match scheduled for decision on March 5 against Royal High School Former Pupils had to be abandoned, the Watsonians rose to the head of affairs in the Scottish Rugby football club championships on that date. Probably the abandonment of the fixture mentioned did not greatly matter, for the Watsonians would surely have won had the game taken place. They had got together a very strong team, although they had left out J. A. R. Selby. Their halfbacks were to have been C. S. Nimmo and D. M. Morison. The most important match of the day was that between Glasgow High School Former Pupils and the Glasgow Academicals. These sides are close neighbors and are the best of friends, but they also are the keenest rivals on the Rugby field, and interest was added to the game by the fact that there was a prospect of the Academicals defeating the High School representatives, and thus preventing them from winning or tying for first place in the championship. The Watsonians and Glasgow High School were, at the time, the leading clubs in the tournament, each having been defeated but twice.

This season the Academicals have proved to be great spoilers. They had previously disposed of Stewart's College Former Pupils, and, on the occasion under notice, they accounted for Glasgow High School. The Academicals were altogether too strong for their opponents, who were defeated by 2 tries to 0. Owing to the interest created by the game in Glasgow it was agreed to play it on the ground of the West of Scotland Club, which is well suited to accommodate a big crowd. The victory for the Academicals was well deserved. They won forward as they were expected to do, and their team work also was good. The high school men put up a great fight all along, but were outclassed in the closing part of the game. Their threequarter backs, who were regarded as likely to be match winners, did not get many opportunities to shine, and, indeed, showed up very poorly.

Stewart's College Former Pupils, with J. C. R. Buchanan playing for them once more, proved too strong in the pack for Gala, and the latter went under by 11 clear points. The Border side played splendidly throughout and withheld its adversaries for quite a considerable time. In accordance with anticipations Heriot's Former Pupils got the better of Edinburgh University, and the Edinburgh Wanderers defeated Edinburgh Institution Former Pupils. Heriot's proved themselves to be a more adaptable side than the university team, who were playing their last game of the season, and went all out to win, and so wind up with success a term which for them has been a very poor one. They played one of their best games and Heriot's could only score twice. The institution fifteen stood up so well to the Wanderers that, when there were but 10 minutes left for play, they were on level terms. After that, however, the Wanderers found a bright spot, which yielded them three tries in quick succession, and they ultimately won by 1 goal, 3 tries to 1 goal.

On the Border, Selkirk defeated Langholm, thanks chiefly to the superiority and greater speed of its rear divisions, the score being 11 to 3. Jed Forest was certainly a better all-round team than Kelso, and won, at Kelso, by 21 points to 0, whilst the men of Hawick were too good for Carlisle. The latter, an English team, was beaten by 15 to 4. Another bright game was that in which Aberdeen University defeated Glasgow University by 6 points to 3. The winners' forwards played strongly, but their backs were hardly a brilliant company. The Schools' championship was decided on March 5 in favor of George Watson's College. This team was playing Loretto on the latter's ground, and the game produced no score. Watson's have thus finished their fixtures with other schools, and have won all their matches except this one with Loretto. Watson's team, the boys of today and Watsonians of tomorrow, have a very clever side, and some of its members will doubtless prove useful acquisitions to the Former Pupils teams. Watson's last won the Schools' championship outright in 1917-18, and two years ago they shared the honor with Fettes.

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BUSINESS MEN AND CIVILIZATION

Ideal of Vocations as Means to Service and Need of Broadening Family Law Urged at Rotary Club Conference

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is the task of the business man to work out a system of industrial democracy and citizenship if civilization is to endure, declared the Rev. Edward S. Cummings, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, speaking at the New England district conference of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. He asserted that the solution of present problems lies in the return to the fundamental law of the family, broadening it to include the community, the state, the nation and the world, and spreading the doctrines of "service, not self" and "he profits most who serves the best," upon which the Rotary organization is founded.

"If civilization is to be able to meet the situation of today," Dr. Cummings said, "we must find a law of life. If it meant that we all must go to the colleges and the universities to get it, I might despair. But it is to be found by all of us right around us. It is the great family law of all for each and each for all. When we read that in our national appropriations for this year we are setting aside 68 per cent for past wars and another 20 per cent for future wars, we must not accept it. The peace of the world cannot be bought at that price."

Preparations were made at the conference for the world Rotary conference to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in June, to which it is expected that 2500 American members of the organization will go as delegates. The committee on the proposed constitution voted to recommit the constitution to the international committee, with the recommendation that a new constitution be prepared and a permanent commission be named to take it in charge. Another resolution was approved instructing the international president to arrange, if possible, for an audience for visiting American Rotarians with the King and Queen of England during the Edinburgh conference. Herbert C. Wilson of Worcester, Massachusetts, was elected nominee for district governor to be confirmed at the coming world convention.

In an address to the conference, Estes Snedecor of Portland, Oregon, president of the International Association, pointed out that the Rotarian ideal of "organization for good-fellowship, friendship and civic performance" is teaching business men throughout the world to look upon their business achievements in the light of service. Tracing the history of the organization from the association of four men in Chicago 16 years ago, he pointed to the world scope of the clubs with their aggregate membership of 60,000 as justifying the sound basis of the Rotary organization.

"It has brought new ethical conceptions into business," he declared. "It has brought idealism into business. It recognizes the worthiness of every legitimate occupation and has put a new valuation on a man's vocation. Regardless of how commonplace an occupation may be, it may serve society. We must look upon our vocations as more than a means to making money. They are a means to the service of all."

"Four great delusions" were defined in an address by Dr. Frank Crane, editor of Current Opinion, as hindering the human race. He described them as the mistaken ideas that "virtue is disagreeable, that work is an affliction, that violence is effective, and that happiness is obtainable." He urged people to stop trying to change the universe and set to work changing themselves.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The twentieth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given on April 1, was as follows: Kalinnikoff, Symphony No. 1 in G minor; Beethoven, Concerto No. 4 for piano and orchestra; Chadwick, Dramatic Overture "Melpomene."

Although of agreeable character and containing much of interest, the program as a whole was not striking. Mr. Monteux's programs this season have contained so much that was novel that this slight falling off in interest is for that reason more noticeable. The symphony was played for the first time in Boston. It is not remarkable music. The chief theme of the first movement is characteristically Russian and there are poetic moments in the slow movement. The work as a whole, however, follows German methods of construction almost slavishly. The development of the themes is stereotyped and from the beginning it is a foregone conclusion as to what the composer will do. The symphony gave evident pleasure to a large portion of the audience. Undoubtedly it was a relief to many to listen to a composition written in such a comfortable, straightforward style, so easily understood and taxing the powers of comprehension to such a small extent.

Last week, occasion was found to speak of Mr. Monteux's admirable interpretations of Beethoven. His accompaniment to the G major concerto, as played yesterday, was an additional proof, if any were needed, of his power and authority in this connection. The piano part was played in masterly fashion by Arthur Rubinstein. This concerto has been played in Boston by many pianists in many styles, but to our mind Mr. Rubinstein's conception of the work more nearly approached the true spirit of the piece than any in the past.

Chadwick's overture still is effective music. It induces a really tragic atmosphere and the climax is moving. It was played brilliantly and with a refreshing sincerity seldom accorded an American work by a foreign conductor. Both Mr. Rabaud and Mr. Monteux have revealed to us many hitherto unsuspected beauties in the works of native composers which had been hidden from us by the often perfunctory interpretations of former conductors.

ILLEGAL SUGAR DEAL ALLEGED

Charge Made Against the Cuban Sugar Finance Commission by the Federal Refining Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William D. Guthrie, for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, says that the Cuban Sugar Finance Commission represents an illegal combination in restraint of trade to raise the price of sugar, and that the New York subcommittee of the commission is illegally entering into contracts. It is reported that the company plans to sue the commission.

Mr. Guthrie charges that the commission has complete control and monopoly of the 1920-21 Cuban sugar crop, that it has power to restrict free competition therein and its export to the United States, that it can and has increased the market price of raw sugar in the United States, and "it is regulating, restraining and monopolizing such imports into the United States and extorting from American refiners whatever increased price it may see fit to fix." It is charged that the commission has increased raws from 4 to 5.25 cents a pound.

The commission was appointed by President Menocal of Cuba on February 23, the Cuban Government giving it full powers to control the selling and shipping of all Cuban sugar. Objections were registered at once, in this market, and the State Department objected.

The Guthrie opinion is that the subcommittee in this city may be liable for alleged disregard of laws against trade restraint. Mr. Guthrie believes that the presidential decree and the appointment and activities of the committee in this city have created a combination violating the provisions of the United States anti-trust laws. The combination is alleged to affect directly the foreign commerce of the United States, and it is pointed out that the combination is being effectuated in this country by the commission.

Mr. Guthrie says that at least one member of the commission is acting in its behalf in this country, meaning R. B. Hawley, president of the Cuban-American Sugar Corporation, who directs the commission's work here. Mr. Guthrie charges that the members of the commission became parties to the combination by undertaking to act as such, and that American owners of sugar factories in Cuba became parties to it by filing their acceptances, as provided in the presidential decree.

PASTORS MAKE DRY PROPOSALS TO PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"If the leading newspapers of New York City, in good faith, will declare and stand squarely, positively, steadily for enforcement of the prohibition law while it is the law, both to uphold respect for the sanctity of law and to give the policy of prohibition the fair test without which there can be no honest or intelligent basis for an attempt to change it, then, as evidence of our own good faith, if a trial of prohibition does not prove it beneficial to this city, as well as to the state and nation at large, we will join with these newspapers and others in a movement to amend or repeal it," say several hundred pastors of New York City Protestant churches in a letter to editors of newspapers of this city. "Any newspaper is free to advocate the repeal or amendment of the national prohibition amendment or of the Volstead act," the letter says, "but no paper has the right to do it in such a manner as to encourage violation of the law while it is the law." Some influential newspapers have done just this, it charges.

SALOON BECOMES HOME FOR FAMILY

CHICAGO, Illinois — The housing problem was solved for Albert Kauffman, his wife and 10 children, who were evicted from their recently purchased home because of inability to pay installments, when Judge K. M. Landis, amending his injunction closing a saloon for one year, turned it into a home for the family.

The present owner of the saloon, which was closed for violation of the prohibition law, read of Mr. Kauffman's plight and notified the Attorney-General's office that the family might live there if the ban against the building was raised. Judge Landis granted the request and the Kauffman family has moved in.

WOMEN CANNOT SERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In answer to a question recently asked by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature the Supreme Judicial Court of the State has given as its opinion that women cannot serve on juries in Massachusetts but that it is within the power of the Legislature to make women eligible.

ARMY AIR SERVICE ORDERS PLANES

Two Hundred Pursuit and 35 Bombing Machines Called For—Conference on Cooperation Between Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first step toward building up the Army Air Service taken by this Administration was announced yesterday by the Secretary of War. Two hundred pursuit airplanes, to cost $1,400,000, have been ordered from a Seattle, Washington, firm, and 35 bombing planes from a firm in Garden City, Long Island, New York. The pursuit planes are to be supplied already equipped with motors, but the bombing planes will be equipped with Liberty motors, of which the War Department has a great number on hand.

There is a large amount of airplane material in possession of the department, but, with the exception of the Liberty motors, most of it would have to be overhauled to make it fit for service. Most of the airplanes have not been used for two years and would have to be examined and probably be reconstructed to make them available. Even for the planes in service, which are carefully kept up, the period of duration is not more than five or six years.

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Theodore Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy; Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General; Dr. S. W. Stratton, chief of the Bureau of Standards; Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Army Air Service; Capt. W. M. A. Moffet, director of naval aviation, and Major Zoll, director of the Aerial Mail Service, held a conference regarding the general subject of cooperation between these three arms of the government service and methods of arriving at it. Among the subjects discussed were air routes and the necessity for a national law providing for the regulation of aircraft while in the air; standardization of machines and the standardization of employees.

The War Department considers that it has a better record than the Post Office Department for safeguarding the men in the air service. The men in the Post Office Department are said not to be properly tested and the advisability of bringing into the army reserve all the flying personnel of the postal service was discussed. They would then have to undergo rigid tests and examinations and in case of war could be transferred into the army. The army flies more men and has fewer accidents than the Post Office Department, it is asserted, having a record of 500,000 miles on the Mexican border with the loss of only one man.

If possible, flying schools and fields will be so combined as to promote efficiency and effect economy. In this connection the matter of having one purchasing agency for all three departments is being considered.

FRANCHISE LAW'S REPEAL SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Governor Miller's signing of the traction bill marks the beginning of a long fight against it by the city, according to John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel. It is said that several legislators who hesitated about voting for it were whipped into line by party bosses and are now wondering about their chances for reelection. The law gives both the Transit and Public Service commissions authority to increase traction fares and gas rates, in spite of local franchise agreements and state laws limiting them. The city will make every effort to obtain its repeal.

GAS DECISION HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Federal Judge Julius S. Mayer has reserved decision in action brought by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company against a master's report holding the 80-cent gas law unconstitutional because confiscatory. The company urged confirmation of the report, and the city and State filed exceptions and requested that the suit be dismissed. The State argued that the 1906 law should not be declared confiscatory upon the financial returns of one or two abnormal years, and said that the companies had contingent funds for such temporary losses; that prices and wages were falling, and that the companies had been furnishing a lower candle-power gas than the law prescribed.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SIR WALTER PARRATT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In a corner of the cloisters of Windsor Castle, high above the town and rising sheer from the face of the cliff, stands a beautiful old house. Ancient, even as age goes in England, and beautiful with the look of home, it was already mellowed by the passage of years when Queen Elizabeth was present at the first reading of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" within its walls. Today the windows of the old house still look out across the same expanse of country that Queen Elizabeth must have known; Windsor town below, the winding Thames, the stately pile of Eton College, the water meadows richly green and the distant Chiltern Hills.

This house is the official residence of the organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and for nearly 40 years has been occupied by Sir Walter Parratt, K. C. V. O., master of the King's music, organist of St. George's Chapel, chief professor of the organ at the Royal College of Music, and, until he recently resigned, professor of Music in the University of Oxford. No distinction conferred upon a musician has ever been better merited nor has given more genuine pleasure to other members of the profession than the title of Knight Commander of the Victorian Order, which the King conferred upon Sir Walter as recently as February 10.

His Unique Position

He occupies a commanding, a unique position in English music, as individual in its way as his own house, set high and kindly above Windsor town. He is not only a great organist and the greatest teacher of the organ—with, perhaps, the exception of Dr. John Blow in the seventeenth century—that England has produced. He is also a musician of profound attainments and a man whose keen intellect has mastered an extraordinarily wide range of arts and sciences beyond his own province of music. His effect upon contemporary British music is not to be measured in words, but when history comes to be written, say a century hence, it may easily be that historians will call him the English Reinken or Buxtehude.

His career has been solidly brilliant. Like Bach he comes of a family of organists. His father, Thomas Parratt, was the chief musician of Huddersfield and organist of the Parish Church there for 50 years, while his mother was related to Joseph Addison, the essayist. Henry Lister Parratt, their eldest son, was a fine musician and organist, and ultimately succeeded his father at Huddersfield Parish Church. Thus Walter Parratt had congenial surroundings from his childhood. He early began to show his love of music. By the time he was five he was competent to play, and in fact did play, a whole church service, and at 11 was appointed organist of Armitage Bridge church. He already knew the whole of Bach's "Forty-Eight Preludes and Fugues" by heart, and was an excellent pianist. Then followed a short time in London at the Choir School of St. Peter's, Pimlico, where he was organist. His vicar, writing of this episode years afterward, said that "Walter was a dear, sweet boy," and recalled that "He used to play Bach's fugues from memory, and his legs being too short to reach the pedals from the seat, he used to play them by walking over them."

Early Recognition

In 1854 Walter Parratt succeeded his brother as organist of St. Paul's Church, Huddersfield, and in the following years became known far and wide in Yorkshire as a brilliant organist. Nevertheless, when in 1860 he entered for two big posts in succession, the organistships of Newcastle and Leeds town halls, he was defeated for both, and in 1861 took the country post of Great Witley Church, near Worcester, and became private organist to the Earl of Dudley at Witley Court. Here his surroundings were quiet indeed, but he put every opportunity to good use that came his way and would often walk over the 15 miles to St. Michael's Tenbury, the stronghold of church music, to visit Sir Frederick Ouseley.

In 1868 Walter Parratt and his wife, who was Miss Gledhill of Huddersfield, moved to Wigan, where he obtained the post of organist at the Parish Church. He remained four years, in 1872 being appointed organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. This marks the end of what may be termed his parochial career, and the beginning of the important phases connected with the university and court.

The Oxford period was rich in fine work and fine results; and Walter Parratt's intellect and strength of character made him a vital force in the university. Then, in 1882, came the call to a still higher dignity, that of organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The post carries with it a close connection with the sovereign and court, for the beautiful Chapel of St. George, famed for its marvelous perpendicular architecture, has been a royal place of worship for centuries, and is also the headquarters of the Order of the Garter. On one occasion Sir Walter pla ed there before no ...s than 32 royalties.

Royal College of Music

But this is to anticipate the sequence of events. In 1883 Sir George Grove approached him with the offer of the principal organ professorship at the Royal College of Music. His acceptance was one of the best things that ever happened to the college. From then until now he has been an inspiration to the hundreds of pupils who have passed under his charge. Very eminent men some of them have become. Prof. Percy Buck of Harrow and Dublin, Prof. Walford Davies of the Temple Church and University of Wales, Sydney Nicholson of Westminster Abbey, Dr. Henry Ley and Dr. William Harris of the Cathedral and New College, Oxford, and Dr. Cyril Rootham of Cambridge are among them. In all parts of the world former pupils of Sir Walter's are carrying out his noble ideals and practices. Other men, working in the field of composition or literature, owe much to him also.

Nothing escapes his observation. He is so interested himself in books, music, architecture, history, in short, in everything, that he makes everything interesting, and to hear him talk is a liberal education. His students well know the charm with which he expresses the profoundest truths, in language so lucid that even the simplest can understand and the densest recognize his invincible modesty. When they seek his counsel they can always be sure of advice as sound as it is kindly.

Yet they maintain a certain awe of him, for when necessary his gift of repartee can flash out. For instance, on one occasion a pupil (attired with extreme elegance in preparation for a garden party to which he was presently going) came for his organ lesson, and while playing his piece, Sir Walter remarked, "I should like a little more feeling put into it." "Do you mean you want a little more swell?" asked the pupil. "No, sir. There is quite enough of that on the seat," was the overwhelming reply.

His Many Honors

Wherever he has gone for many years Sir Walter has been persona grata. In 1892 Queen Victoria conferred on him the order of knighthood, made him her private organist, and in 1893 appointed him Master of the Queen's Music. In 1894 the University of Oxford made him a Doctor of Music, honoris causâ, and in 1901 King Edward conferred on him the Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Other honors followed in the succeeding years, among them the Oxford Professorship of Music. Now has come the Knight Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order already alluded to. What sheds special luster to both his work and the rewards it has brought, is the fact that one was done wholly without thought of the other as its object.

Sir Walter is renowned for other things beside his noble style of organ playing and great powers as a teacher and choir trainer. His memory is famous. Mr. Ben Stocks related that years ago he had worked up a new song for a competition, but on arriving found he had only one copy of the music, which he naturally wished to use himself. What could be done? Walter Parratt, then in his teens, asked to be allowed to look through the music. After doing so "he passed me the copy back, saying he thought he could accompany me without having the music before him. This he did, and at the conclusion pointed out two notes that I had sung wrong!"

Varied Talents

Sir Walter has also a genius for chess. Among the tales told of his powers the most often quoted is that of the time at Tenbury when he simultaneously played a game of chess against two men in consultation, played by heart on the piano any music asked for from Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn or Chopin, and talked to eight or ten men in the room who were trying to divert him. The contest lasted an hour and he won all round. Nor are these surprising feats in the nature of isolated incidents, they happen quite naturally in the ordinary course of events. The present writer has seen him give an organ lesson, write a letter, and carry on two totally different conversations all at once, and each thing was done thoroughly. Not the tiniest note or shade of phrasing in the pupil's playing escaped his vigilance.

Altogether Sir Walter is, as Sir George Grove said of him, "a very hard worker, and the delight of his colleagues, friends and pupils."

THE NEW YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bach's studies of saints in wood, terra-cotta and stone, known as the "St. Matthew" Passion, were shown at the Manhattan Opera House on the evening of March 30, Walter Damrosch being the exhibitor and the choral voices of the New York Oratorio Society and the solo voices of Mmes. Sundelius and D'Alvarez and of Messrs. Meader, Werrenrath and Simmons being the medium wherein the figures were carved, molded, graven and colored. The occasion afforded opportunity for those persons who take delight in the beauty and expressiveness of old ecclesiastical art, especially for those who have an affection for German manifestations of it because of bringing-up or for other reason, to satisfy their wishes.

As for Mr. Damrosch and his singers and accompanying orchestral players, they succeeded admirably in vitalizing the quaint musical forms in which the composer worked and in making early eighteenth century contours and tints appeal to a modern public. And in regard to the specific tonal outcomes of the evening, the men and women of the Oratorio Society gave a fair account of themselves in the intricately written portions of the cantata, and they distinguished themselves in those portions, like the chorales, where the harmonization instead of being florid is straight up and down. Mr. Meader, tenor, whose task was to present the narrative passages of the Gospel on which the text is built, showed himself a vocalist of profound schooling and an interpreter of large talent. Mr. Werrenrath, baritone, brought high intelligence and reverence to his reading of the words of Christ, maintaining a vocal style, which even the most academic judges would approve and yet never sacrificing warmth of feeling. Mme. D'Alvarez, contralto, the singer of the arias which from time to time break into the Passion story and comment upon it, disclosed fine technical powers and a striking gift for that contemplative utterance which Bach's elaborations of melody demand.

The concert was the second in a series of festival performances given by the Oratorio Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra. On the night before, Pierné's "The Children's Crusade" was given, with Mr. Damrosch conducting and with Mmes. Garrison and Schillig and Messrs. Chamlee and Dadmun taking part as soloists.

TOURS OF SCOTTI OPERA COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Give me California!" said Carlo Peroni, telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about the places where he has traveled as conductor of Antonio Scotti's touring opera company. "No, I am not speaking of the climate. I refer to the enthusiasm of the people for opera. In all my musical journeying about the United States, I have never seen anything to surpass California audiences for making known their pleasure in a good performance. Take the case of San Francisco. The response of the house there to an artist who sings an aria well is immediate. No need of a claque either to start the applause or to keep it going. I can scarcely name you a town in Europe, not even in Italy, in which the public equals that of San Francisco for its ready and spontaneous approval of a high quality of work. The people of that city, I have found, go to the opera to hear the music, and if they like what they hear they express themselves favorably without hesitation. They do so, too, more demonstratively than people of the east, breaking out into shouts the instant the singer's last note is sounded, and further manifesting their delight by waving their handkerchiefs.

"But let me point out that the situation between east and west is after all fairly well balanced, if you will look outside the United States and include Canada in your thinking. Quite as ready to declare its feelings as the public of San Francisco is that of Montreal, and perhaps even more ready to submit to inconvenience. To illustrate Montreal good nature, I will tell you how an audience behaved there one night when our company was delayed in reaching the city. The curtain was to rise at 8 o'clock, and it was just that hour when the train which carried us and our equipment arrived at the station. At 9 o'clock Mr. Scotti and I got to the theater and found the audience quietly waiting. Mr. Scotti, at the local manager's request, went on the stage and announced that the show would probably start in half an hour. We did not really succeed in beginning until 10 o'clock. Once going, however, we found ourselves on as pleasant terms with our listeners as if we had been true to schedule."

Recalling the career of Mr. Scotti's organization, Mr. Peroni noted that the first tour was in April and May, 1919, that it filled three weeks' time and covered the ground between Memphis, Tennessee, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. "We have gone in all," he observed, "on two spring and two autumn trips, and we seem to have settled down now to the idea of an early autumn season lasting eight weeks and taking us to the Pacific Coast. I am looking after the preliminaries of our next repertory, which will probably include 'Faust,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Aïda,' 'Manon Lescaut,' 'Bohème,' 'Tosca,' 'Madame Butterfly,' 'Tabarro,' 'Cavalleria,' 'Pagliacci,' and 'Oracolo.' And if you want to write down some places that are on our itinerary, I will mention those I chance to recollect: Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colorado; and Montreal, Quebec. We shall spend two weeks in San Francisco and a week and a half in Los Angeles, giving our entire repertory in those cities. We shall close in Montreal. We shall probably continue our old scale of prices, which runs from $5 down to $1, and we shall keep on with our popular nights, the prices probably still ranging from $3 down to 50 cents. We shall borrow singers, as formerly, from the Metropolitan Opera Company. But we shall have our own chorus, which I shall recruit in New York and which I shall train, along with the principals, the last two weeks of the summer. We shall have an orchestra of 36 players, which is as large as can be accommodated in many of the theaters where we appear. I have made certain readjustments in the instrumentation of the operas, that the composers' effects may not be lost in the small orchestra. I have already tested many of these on the road and I shall try the value of some I am making now when I hold my summer rehearsals.

"Speaking of San Francisco again, we have had extraordinary success there with the little opera, 'Oracolo,' the scene of which is laid in the Chinese quarter of the town. I understand that we broke records for opera attendance, presenting the piece at both regular and popular prices. Mr. Scotti, let me add, has shown great favor toward the popular-priced performances, assigning his best artists to the casts and taking part in them very often himself."

"ANTAR"

Gabriel Dupont's Opera in Paris

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The production of "Antar," an opera composed by Gabriel Dupont some years ago, is the most noteworthy musical event in France this season. Interest was heightened because the production, which was delayed by the war, has been expected for so long. As Mr. Rouché, the director of the national home of music, points out, it is a costly experiment in these days to introduce a new work to the public. "Antar," however, was known to be so rich and rare that it was impossible to refuse to mount it any longer.

Let it be said at once that anticipations were not disappointed. There are passages which are purely conventional and these passages make it difficult to say that the opera is truly great. But on the other hand, for the most part Mr. Dupont has written with a bold simplicity and warmth that are really striking. The principal personage, Antar, is a popular hero in the Orient and the vigor and color of the life of the tribe which is depicted gives plenty of opportunities for the use of choirs. Mr. Dupont made the most of native melodies. He is himself a musician of ideas. There is a clearness of tone, a captivating and robust rhythm, a sense of life and of movement, a vigor that approaches power. It might be rating Mr. Dupont too high to place him among the leading contemporary dramatic composers but he is at least a musician of considerable merit and of charm.

One of the most distinguished critics, with whom the present writer entirely agrees, points out penetratingly that it is in the scenes of life and movement that the composer is at ease, but when he deals with an epic situation he hardly rises to the occasion. One feels that he is not inspired, that his solemnity is rather forced. After all, sonority is not sufficient. Artificial and traditional methods of producing effects will not serve to create great opera.

Apart from this comparative failure in certain scenes the composer is generally on a high level. His musical palette is varied and contains some deep hues. The dances, the chorus of women at the fountain, the popular songs, are excellently done. The spirit of the desert has been caught.

The genesis of this opera is interesting. As is well known, Antar is the theme of a Rimsky-Korsakoff symphonic suite. The present work cannot be said to have, except in subject, many points of resemblance. What happened was that Chekri Ganem, a Syrian, wrote a drama with the title of "Antar" which had considerable success at the Odéon. Gabriel Dupont, struck by this heroic story, began to work upon it, and from 1911 to 1914 he was continually occupied with his opera. Undoubtedly there are many parts which he would have revised and improved. Allowance must be made for that fact.

It is a truly oriental tale that is told. The action passes in Arabia before the time of Muhammad. Antar is a shepherd but he becomes a great soldier chief. In the nomad and warlike tribe, where the qualities of bravery and fighting skill are appreciated highly, he is looked upon as a deliverer. He is, moreover, a poet, and his bearing is impressive. He desires to wed the daughter of the Emir, but he has a rich rival. The Emir demands that Antar should perform other and greater exploits. Antar returns, always the conqueror, and in the joyous oasis which hails him the marriage is celebrated. But jealousy and envy seek the occasion to strike him by treachery. He is pierced by an arrow but he remains erect, always the conqueror, even to the end, the hero and the champion of his tribe.

The admirable tenor, Mr. Franz, gives a strong interpretation of Antar. When it is added that Mr. Noté and Mr. Delmas also appear in this production it will be seen that it would be difficult to improve things from the viewpoint of singing. Fanny Eldy is graceful, with a pleasant and supple voice. It should also be said that the chorus, which plays a conspicuous part, is excellent. The orchestra, under Mr. Chevillard, did justice to the qualities of Mr. Dupont's music.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Metropolitan Opera Company recently gave "Aïda" again in Philadelphia. Julia Claussen as Amneris was admirable. Faults she had a plenty, but they were offset by salient points of merit. She was always a paramount and not simply a potent presence, and her histrionic gusto sufficed for a whole group. Claudia Muzio was a handsome and sometimes a stirring Aïda.

Mr. Stokowski makes it known that next year the Philadelphia Orchestra will give a series of children's concerts. He tried out Roger Quilter's "Children's Overture" at the Easter concerts, and for the coming season he is thinking about Haydn's "Children's Symphony" and Gabriel Pierne's "Children's Crusade." "There are about 300,000 children of school age in Philadelphia," says the conductor. "If I had my way, they would all come and listen to next year's children's series. Of couse, it will not be possible to start off on such a large scale, but sooner or later we shall hope to include them all."

With the Letz Quartet, at a university extension concert, Rudolph Ganz gave an extraordinary object lesson of the way a pianist should comport himself in the society of strings. His playing of the piano part of the Brahms quintet in F minor deserves an exhaustive article. Of course he kept the lid of the piano down. Of course he followed when he should, and led when it was right to be assertive. Beyond these elements his playing had all the positive merits that would have led the composer to smile benignly on so thoughtful and truthful an exponent. The first half of the program was the seldom-heard quartet of Tschaikowsky in F major, opus 22. It was worth doing, and the final allegro of the bouncing bow is an inspiration, but it is not one of the more important bequests of the Russian master.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The tenth season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra came to a brilliant conclusion with the twelfth pair of symphony concerts on March 11 and 13. It has been a season rich in novelties, among the most interesting of which were the Amsterdam symphony of Cornelius Dopper, and Paul Juon's "Vægtervise," which had their first American hearing at the eleventh pair of concerts at the Curran Theater recently.

No more moving new piece was played here this season than the Amsterdam symphony. It is still in manuscript, although it has been played frequently in Amsterdam and in other places throughout Europe. The composition is programmatic throughout, ending with a brilliant description of a Dutch kirmess. The first movement, allegro, impressed us as being a description of the moods of a young girl (not necessarily Dutch), preliminary to the kirmess. It opens with a refreshing and tuneful theme, such as she might sing while preparing for the event. It is a theme of anticipation, voiced by the strings, which gradually becomes one of reminiscence, and then passes through a variety of moods appropriate to the occasion.

"The second movement, adagio, is of a more substantial nature, bespeaking the spirit of the country itself, rather than dealing with the moods of the populace. A reversion to a festive theme is noted toward the close of the movement. Thrillingly festive best describes the character of the scherzo. The movement may be an attempt to depict the final preparations and rehearsals at the kirmess grounds, for it is directly connected with what follows—the kirmess itself.

We are indebted to the writer of the program notes for the following analysis: The merry and festive atmosphere is represented by the first theme, which has an unmistakably Dutch character. After the exposition of this theme there follows a description of the crowd in the square. The chimes play the "Wilhelmus" (the national anthem of the Netherlands Royal House). A group of boys and girls are shouting the "Oranje Boven," a patriotic folk song. The festive theme is repeated, followed by the second theme, played by the trumpets and trombones. A tremendous beat on the bass drum is followed by the trombones and trumpets in a double fugue, accompanied by the "Oranje Boven" in the high and low instruments. The festive theme is again repeated, accompanied by the "Oranje Boven" and the "Wilhelmus" in different keys and rhythms. A bell sounds: it is a street car squeezing its way through the dense crowd in the square. A hand-organ plays; the people sing and dance. Against the 3-4 rhythm the trumpets play the "Oranje Boven" in 2-4 time, while the tuba plays fragments of the "Piet Hein," a folk song. The uproar increases. Once more the street-car gong is heard above the noise. The crowd moves over to where the fireworks are to be displayed. Soon the first sky-rocket shoots off; a sudden silence except for the sigh of the night wind. A lonesome fellow sings a part of the "Wilhelmus," a double bass solo, pretty much out of tune. The noise recommences, and the movement ends with the festive theme, the "Wilhelmus," the "Oranje Boven," and the dancing theme, all played simultaneously.

What one thinks of the composition in relation to music in general will depend entirely upon his attitude toward program music which deals with physical experiences. It is not the highest type of music, but from the standpoint of thematic material, construction, orchestration, and unity, it is a splendid example of descriptive music.

Paul Juon, born in Russia and educated in Germany, did some clever contrapuntal work in "Vægtervise," a fantasy on Danish folk songs. The inspiration for this number was the big clock on the City Hall in Copenhagen, which strikes every quarter hour. After the hour has been struck the chimes play a little tune, "The Vægtervise." In order to lend variety to the composition, the composer used two other Danish folk songs against the theme of the "Vægtervise"—"Dronning Dagmar" and "Ridderen i Lunden."

Thinking back over the season just ended, one is impressed by the large number of first performances. Those works played by this orchestra for the first time during the season just ended included "Italia," a rhapsody, by Cassella; symphony in B flat, by Chausson; suite for orchestra, op. 19, by Dohnanyi; Amsterdam symphony, Dopper; "Russian and Ludmilla," Glinka; "Serenade Espagnole," Glazounow; two Norwegian dances, op. 35, Grieg; suite, "Vasantasena," Halvorsen; concerto Grosso, op. 3, No. 1, Handel; "Vægtervise," Paul Juon; "Overture to a Drama," Korngold; festival overture, Lassen; "Valse Badinage," Liadow; "Aubade," Luigini; symphony No. 1, Mahler; overture, "Les Dragons de Villars," Maillart; "The Russian Easter" overture, and suite from "Mlada," by Rimsky-Korsakoff; concerto for harp and orchestra, G major, Saint-Saëns; fantasy for harp, Saint-Saëns; waltz from "The Bat," J. Strauss; "Mozartiana" suite, Tschaikowsky; variations on a Russian theme, Artciboucheff, Wihtol, Liadow, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Sokolow, and Glazounow; "Momento Capriccioso," Weber; and overture, "La Dame Blanche," by Boieldieu. Two numbers played this season for the second time, which left a lasting impression were the Ernest Bloch "Schelomo" for cello and orchestra, and the Borodin "Sketch of the Steppes of Middle Asia."

All of the numbers here mentioned were not equally interesting, but every one was worth hearing. It is to be regretted that not an American composition appears among the "first timers." There are many American works which San Francisco has not heard which are at least equal to many of the numbers on the above list. We hope that next year's programs will contain a reasonable number of American compositions. Mr. Hertz has been kind to American composers in previous years.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Messrs. Sammons, Tertis, Salmond and Murdoch have had such prolonged experience of ensemble work together that the organization they have recently formed called the Chamber Music Players seems more an outward and visible sign of a long-existent reality than the initiation of a new enterprise. Yet they have done wisely to weld themselves into a definite group, for the understanding between them is too valuable to leave unacknowledged. Their short series of concerts at Wigmore Hall, London, this season, came to a close with an evening of music which delighted every one who was happy enough to get in. Nowadays Londoners hear all the world's famous musicians, but it is doubtful if they ever have heard anything finer than the playing of these four in Dvořák's quartet in E flat for piano and strings, Brahms' C major trio, and Schumann's quartet in E flat for piano and strings. It was distinguished by a clarity, romance, and splendid vigor of youth and judgment which were beyond praise. All the players were so good it is impossible to single out one above another, yet perhaps a special tribute of appreciation may be paid to Murdoch's extraordinary skill in always finding the shade of tone on the piano which was, at any given moment, the right one to blend with or to set against the strings.

The violinist, Huberman, with Mr. Paul Frenkel at the piano, gave a recital in Wigmore Hall, London, recently, and proved once again that he is a master of his craft and holds his own place in the violin world. His program oscillated between novelty and familiarity. It contained two novelties: a sonata for violin and piano in D major by Alexander Tansman, and a "Poème Légendaire" by Fernand Le Borne, both given in England for the first time. Also given were Tschaikowsky's concerto, op. 35, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata." Of these classics not much need be chronicled, save that Huberman played them very well. The "Poème" by Le Borne contained the same old tricks of the trade, glissandos, left-hand pizzicato passages, etc., which have defaced solo violin music for the last hundred years. The Tansman Sonata, however, is a welcome addition to chamber music. The composer, a young Pole, who received the Prix d'Or at Paris last January for a poème for voice and orchestra, has evidently been attracted by the best French traditions, and his sonata bears traces of this devotion. The links with César Franck, Fauré, Leken, and Debussy are clearly perceptible. Yet Tansman is no copyist, he appears rather as a young man who has original ideas but is still a little diffident about relying on them.

The Brand Lane season of Manchester concerts is drawing to a close after a brilliant course that was crowded with good things and great names. At the penultimate concert of the orchestral series, Sir Henry Wood conducting, with every seat in the Free Trade Hall occupied, an embarrassing wealth of artistic material in both quality and variety was placed before an audience which had the uneasy feeling that it could not do justice to it. With a great orchestra of more than 100 performers, it is generally conceded that one famous solo artist is as much as is required. Mr. Brand Lane, in his generosity, provided not only an augmented orchestra, but a singer, a pianist, and a violinist of the first order. Not being content with that, he had induced Sibelius, the famous Finnish composer, to share the baton with Sir Henry Wood and show the Manchester public how his music should be interpreted. The result was certainly a feast, but one had the feeling that the enjoyment would have been increased if the fare had been less liberal. It was a great pleasure to welcome the return of Egon Petri and to hear the Polish violinist, Huberman; but the great, the unique feature of a memorable concert was the presence of Sibelius and the marvelous power of his interpretation of his own works. Like Elgar, he is stiff in his movements and not at all a virtuoso of the baton but, also like Elgar, he knows supremely well how to direct his own compositions. Two valses and the popular "Findlandia" were all that time allowed him to present, but the impression produced by his interpretation of these familiar works made regret poignant that the occasion was not taken advantage of for the introduction of one of his symphonies which have never been heard here. The playing of the somewhat hackneyed "Valse Triste" was a revelation to many of those who were most familiar with it—the weird fantasy of the spectral dance took on an entirely new significance. It is well known that the principal of the Conservatorium of Helsingfors is a great personality in his own country and that he both embodies and interprets the intensely national sentiment of Finland in a way that is unique. The spirit of his race is strong in him, and the race has preserved its originality and independence amid a world of difficulties and oppressions.

RECITAL BY HAROLD MORRIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Harold Morris, pianist, appeared in Æolian Hall on the afternoon of March 29, presenting two sonatas of his own composition, the sonata in B flat minor, op. 2, and that in A flat major, op. 3. He also presented, with Albert Stoessel, violinist, assisting, his sonata for piano and violin in E flat major, op. 6. The three works, written between 1914 and 1919, show a composer or conservative temperament though of individual outlook expressing himself quite fearlessly, somewhat volubly and just a little monotonously. Mr. Morris seems to have more command of the technique than of the moods of his art. He stays rather generally on one plane of feeling. Possibly another pianist might do his works better justice than he does, but as he interpreted them on this occasion, they scarcely showed that differentiation between the intellectual, the sentimental and the humorous which characterizes masters when they write sonatas.

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THE HOME FORUM

Companionship in a River

There is a restful sense of companionship in a delightfully lazy and indolent river. It shows no trace of that troublesome, disquieting energy which betokens an object in view. It never suggests the necessity of being somewhere at a certain time. . . . There are no straightforward channels, no drained marshes, no landscaped banks, nor other manifestations of oppressive respectability, and the drowsy water lingers among winding banks of vegetation, where the remotest thought of industry would pass out in the sleep of satisfaction. The rushes grow lusty and indolent, purifying the decay of each succeeding season. The Dodder comes abundantly from the ground in the spring and clasps the growing Golden-rod, shaking loose in its hold on the ground and climbing up, a parasite, on the sturdy herbage that will splash the shores with brilliant colours in the fall. The Scented Water Lily, in all its glory, appears on the floating carpet of leaves in every pool banked off from the winding channel. The Yellow Lily, more vigorous and less dainty, challenges admiration by rising above the surface where matted leaves give a deceptive aspect of solidity. Smooth, worn portages at every curve show how these ponds are invaded by flower-gatherers, but Water Lilies defy extermination. Sometimes in early morning baby-like footprints and long, trailing grooves show where the Muskrats have passed over the canoe portages during the night. Helplessly diminutive footprints of the river mice are also seen in the soft mud. The familiar Marsh Marigold, the Water Arum, and the graceful leaves and fragile, white-yellow flowers of the Arrowhead stand in the shallow margins of the pools. On firmer ground the rich blue loops of the Closed Gentian hide in the marsh grass, and all the more confiding flowers come eagerly forward for recognition. The stream moves leisurely back and forth, touching the high banks with regular alternations, and rounding off marshy flats with quiet pools, where the flowers grow. Its own margins have no floral adornments—it is sufficient in itself.

Wild life lingers by the river, finding protection in the shadow of the busy city. . . . The slender Weasel sometimes comes out to ask the business of a passing canoe. The Skunk and Woodchuck excavate their cave dwellings in the high banks. The Red Fox sometimes braves the fate threatened by a bad reputation, and Squirrels and Chipmunks make the general quiet more subduing by contrast with their industry. The wary Blue Heron often rests in the shallow marshes, his white neck outlined against the dense banks of green. But he is mistrustful of man, and on the least threat of approach springs struggling into the air and takes his steady course to more remote haunts. The Bittern hides. . . . in the dense shelter, and sometimes rises with a fluttering rush from almost under the foot of a startled intruder. Rails and Gallinules chatter noisily in the marsh, and Blackbirds attend to their domestic affairs among the tall rushes. The Oriole finds an ideal swing on the drooping branch of an Elm, and the Flicker excavates a home in the decayed trunk of a Willow. The tiny Red-start moves like a live coal through the dense green shades. And when night closes in and the canoe moves imperceptibly with the silent water, the Fireflies come out and draw threads of light through the tall Rushes that bound the narrowed horizon. Frogs set up their weird chorus. The Screech Owl flutters steadily across from one invisible tree to another. Bats dart, silent and swift, after the abundant swarms of gnats that float up from the marshes. All about is the quietness of nature, so impressive that the dull roar of a train, the far-away shriek of a whistle, and even the happy laughter from a lagging canoe, seem to blend and lose themselves in the inaudible noise that fills and soothes the ear of night.—"Rambles of a Canadian Naturalist," S. T. Wood.

I'll Tell You How the Sun Rose

I'll tell you how the sun rose,—
A ribbon at a time.
The steeples swam in amethyst,
The news like squirrels ran.

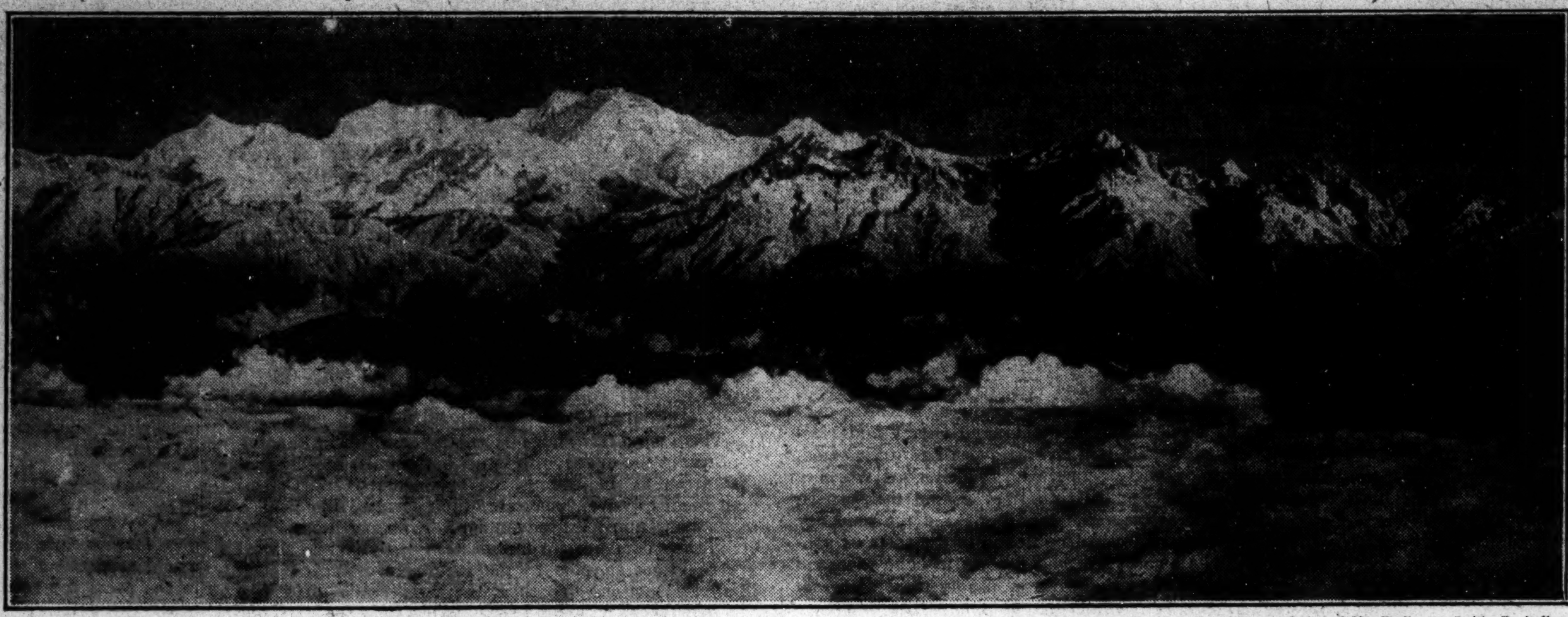
The hills untied their bonnets,
The bobolinks begun.
Then I said softly to myself,
"That must have been the sun!"

. . . .

But how he set, I know not.
There seemed a purple stile
Which little yellow boys and girls
Were climbing all the while

Till when they reached the other side,
A dominie in gray
Put gently up the evening bars,
And led the flock away.

—Emily Dickinson.



Kunchinjunga, a peak in the Himalayas, with clouds in the valley below

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The Cowboy

"Down near the Chiracahua Range in southeastern Arizona, there is a butte, and halfway up that butte is a cave, and in front of that cave is a ramshackle porch-roof or shed," wrote Stewart Edward White in 1904 in his book, "The Mountains." "This latter makes the cave into a dwelling-house. It is inhabited by an old 'alkali' and half a dozen bear dogs. I sat with the old fellow one day for nearly an hour. It was a sociable visit, but economical of the English language. He made one remark, outside our initial greeting. It was enough, for in terseness, accuracy, and compression, I have never heard a better or more comprehensive description of the arid countries.

"'Son,' said he, 'in this country thar is more cows and less butter, more rivers and less water, and you kin see farther and see less than in any other country in the world.'

"Now this peculiar directness of phrase means but one thing,—freedom from the influence of convention. The cowboy respects neither the dictionary nor usage. He employs his words in the manner that best suits him, and arranges them in the sequence that best expresses his idea, untrammeled by tradition. It is a phase of the same lawlessness, the same reliance on self, that makes for his taciturnity and watchfulness.

"In essence, his dress is an adaptation to the necessities of his calling; as a matter of fact, it is an elaboration on that. The broad heavy felt hat he has found by experience to be more effective in turning heat than a lighter straw; he further runs to variety in the shape of the crown and in the nature of the band. He wears a silk handkerchief about his neck to turn the sun and keep out the dust, but indulges in astonishing gaudiness of color. His gauntlets save his hands from the rope; he adds a fringe and a silver star. The heavy wide 'chaps' of leather about his legs are necessary to him when he is riding fast through brush; he indulges in such frivolities as stamped leather, angora hair, and the like. High heels to his boots prevent his foot from slipping through his wide stirrup, and are useful to dig into the ground when he is roping in the corral. Even his six-shooter is more a tool of his trade than a weapon of defense. . . .

"So the details of his appearance spring from the practical, but in the wearing of them and the using of them he shows again that fine disregard for the way other people do it or think it."

Painted Meadows

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver-white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight.

—Shakespeare.

The Novels of Anthony Trollope

Personally, Anthony Trollope was a bluff, genial, hearty, vigorous man, typically English in his face, his talk, his ideas, his tastes. His large eyes, which looked larger behind his large spectacles, were full of good-humored life and force; and though he was neither witty nor brilliant in conversation, he was what is called very good company, having travelled widely, known all sorts of people, and formed views, usually positive views, on all the subjects of the day, views which he was prompt to declare and maintain. There was not much novelty in them—you were disappointed not to find so clever a writer more original—but they were worth listening to for their solid common-sense, tending rather to common-place sense, and you enjoyed the ardor with which he threw himself into a discussion. Though boisterous and insistent in his talk, he was free from assumption or conceit, and gave the impression of liking the world he lived in, and being satisfied with his own place in it. Neither did one observe in him that erratic turn which is commonly attributed to literary men. He was a steady and regular worker, who rose every morning between five and six to turn out a certain quantity of copy for the printer before breakfast, enjoying his work, and fond of his own characters—indeed he declared that he filled his mind with them and saw them moving before him—yet composing a novel just as other people might compose tables of statistics. These methodical habits were to some extent due to his training as a clerk in the Post Office, where he spent the earlier half of his working life, having retired in 1864. He did not neglect his duties there, even when occupied in writing, and claimed to have been the inventor of the pillar letter-box. It was probably in his tours as an inspector of postal deliveries that he obtained that knowledge of rural life which gives reality to his pictures of country society. He turned his Civil Service experience to account in some of his stories, giving faithful and characteristic sketches, in "The Three Clerks" and "The Small House at Allington", of different types of Government officials, a class which is much more of a class in England than it is in America, though less of a class, than it is in Germany or France.

. . . There was in his stories as little plot as a story can well have. The conversation never beamed with humor like that of Scott, nor glittered with aphorisms like of those of George Meredith. The incidents carried the reader pleasantly along, but seldom surprised him by any ingenuity of contrivance. Character, there was, and, indeed, great fertility in the creation of character, for there is hardly one of the tales in which three or four at least of the personages do not stand out as people whom you would know again if you met them years after. But the conspicuous merit of Trollope's novels, in the eyes of his own countrymen, is their value as pictures of contemporary manners. Here he may claim to have been surpassed by no writer of his own generation. Dickens, with all his great and splendid gifts, did not describe the society he lived in. His personages were too unusual and peculiar to speak and act and think like the ordinary men and women of the nineteenth century; nor would a foreigner, however much he might enjoy the exuberant humor and dramatic power with which they are presented, learn from them much about the ways and habits of the average Englishman. The everyday life to which the stories are most true is the life of the lower middle class in London; and some one has observed that although this class changes less quickly than the classes above it, it is already unlike that which Dickens saw when in the thirties he was a police-court reporter. Critics have, indeed, said that Dickens was too great a painter to be a good photographer, but the two arts are not incompatible, as appears from the skill with which Walter Scott, for instance, portrayed the peasantry of his own country in "The Antiquary." Thackeray, again, though he has described certain sections of the upper or upper middle class with far more power and delicacy than Trollope ever reached, does not go beyond those sections, and has little to tell us about the middle class generally, still less about the classes beneath them. Trollope was thoroughly at home in the English middle class and also (though less perfectly) in the upper class; and his pictures are all the more true to life because there is not that vein of stern or cynical reflection which runs through Thackeray, and makes us think less of the story than of the moral. Trollope usually has a moral, but it is so obvious, so plainly and quietly put, that it does not distract attention from the minor incidents and little touches of every day which render the sketches lifelike. If even his best-drawn characters are not far removed from the commonplace this helps to make them fairly represent the current habits and notions of their time.—"Biographical Studies," James Bryce.

Where Long Black Hedgerows Grow

At early dawn through London you
must go
Until you come where long black
hedgerows grow,
With pink buds pearled, with here and
there a tree,
And gates and stiles; and watch
good country folk;
And scent the spicy smoke
Of withered weeds that burn where
gardens be;
And in a ditch perhaps a primrose see.
The rooks shall stalk the plough,
larks mount the skies,
Blackbirds and speckled thrushes
sing aloud,
Hid in the warm white cloud
Mantling the thorn, and far away
shall rise
The milky low of cows and farmyard
cries.

—John Davidson.

Chrome and Hobbema

I suppose that every painter, except here and there a Diogenes, admits to a favorite among the earlier craftsmen. Even Michael Angelo, commanding and innovating as he was, delighted in Luca Signorelli; even the jealous and self-sufficing Turner confessed that Albert Cuyp excited him to envy; while Wilson worshipped Claude; and in our own day, as I have heard, Mr. Sargent steals often away across the North Sea to Haarlem to make copies of the most carelessly masterly of all the masters, Frans Hals himself.

John Crome's darling was also a Dutchman—the landscape painter Hobbema. . . .

Whatever Crome gained from his darling—and most likely it was direction and enthusiasm more than anything else—when as a lad he borrowed from Thomas Harvey of Catton a picture by Hobbema to copy, he never achieved the indignity of being called, after a bad habit of which art critics are too fond, "The English Hobbema," although, according to Dawson Turner of Yarmouth, the banker and antiquary and one of Crome's patrons, he panted for it. Turner tells us that to wear that label—to be known as "The English Hobbema"—would have been the summit of Crome's ambition; and Turner certainly ought to know, for he and Crome were intimate (although not so intimate as he and Cotman), and it was he who acquired Harvey's example of Hobbema and included a drawing of it, together with several Cromes, in his "Outlines of Lithography," in 1840, a book which is the principal source of biographical information concerning Crome.

The Hobbema which Crome copied is there discovered to be a typical wooded scene, very like No. nine hundred and ninety-five in the National Gallery—a cottage on the right, peasants in the road, and leaves and branches over all. Dawson Turner bought it in 1815, and at his sale it passed to Lord Scarsbrick. I have not been able to trace its present abode.

The critics, however, although they let Crome escape them, did not completely fail in fixing their facile label somewhere; and it was poor Patrick Nasmyth who had to wear it. As "The English Hobbema" he was and is known.

In any case, Crome can never have it now, for enough time has passed to make it as clear as crystal that he was not the English Hobbema any more than Hobbema was the Dutch Crome, but gloriously and eternally he was the English Crome.—"Loiterer's Harvest," E. V. Lucas.

A Multitude of Mountains

Nothing could have been more effectively arranged for scenic purposes than this passage of the Kuari pass on May fifth. None of us knew what was coming, for Longstaff's previous crossing had been made in mist and torrents of rain. There is a fair zigzag path up the steep little pitch leading to the col, but it was obliterated by hard-frozen snow, and the extemporized route kept one's muscles and mind on the stretch for a good hour. Then a single stride, and I was gazing at a panorama that made one catch one's breath. The day was clear and cloudless, and a brilliant sun illumined every detail of a bewildering multitude of mountains, of every variety of shape and outline, but all alike bold, steep, and formidable, an army of Dents Blanches, Aiguilles Vertes, and Schreckhorns. This was the first overwhelming impression; after trying to absorb the general effect of the scene, one turned to the map for particulars, and made out the stupendous white wall of Kedarnath closing the western extremity of the array, and near it a huge, somewhat isolated pyramid, belonging to the Badrinath group; but then came a confused and confusing crowd of peaks, extending eastward in what seemed to be a solid mass, till they were brought to an end by the great trench of the Dhauli sweeping round to the north. The valle, of the Vishnu showed as a mere dark cleft, running up in the direction of Kamet, which stood commanding and dominant far away in the background. Of the rivers themselves nothing at all was visible. On the far side of the Dhauli, in solitary magnificence, rose Dunagiri, the only mountain in sight which had endured a serious attack by mountaineering man.

The coolies were wending their way cautiously over the snow: I hastened on to a projecting knob, where Inderbinen was waiting for me with the camera. . . . He was busily engaged, partly in sizing up the peaks in front of him professionally, and coming to the conclusion that they were, one and all, uncommonly difficult, partly in reconstructing his idea of the Himalaya. I learned that the one which prevailed among the Zermatt guides, and which he had shared till recently, was that they consisted of a great expanse of hills of moderate size, with three or four very lofty isolated mountains far apart from each other, easy to reach but difficult to ascend, owing to their enormous height. How this notion grew up I do not know; possibly Asia may have got confused with Africa, of which the above is a more or less true description: perhaps the paucity of names has had something to do with it. That there should be hundreds of great mountains unnamed and unknown, extending over two thousand miles or so, is a conception which could not be got into a Swiss guide's head without considerable difficulty. As Inderbinen put it, he had no idea there were so many mountains in the world. I gave him another shock by telling him that the Kuari pass was not a glacier pass—or even a snow-pass; that when Longstaff had crossed it two years ago it was covered with long grass, and we should find it in a similar condition on our return.—"Five Months in the Himalayas," A. L. Mumm.

Justice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the great problems with which mortal man, from time immemorial, has been faced is the question of justice, and nowhere has this problem seemed more complex than in connection with what he calls religion. Compelled to reconcile what he has been taught to believe about God with his own sense of justice, he has been driven, again and again, either into the rebellion of so-called atheism or into an attitude of submission to an "inscrutable will." "Thy will be done," instead of being, as it was when Jesus first uttered it, a grand affirmation of an eternal metaphysical fact, is far too often simply the expression of blind submission to a decree which cannot be reconciled with any recognized standard of justice.

This is particularly noticeable in regard to sickness and all the thousand and one troubles to which "flesh is heir." For centuries sickness has been regarded steadily by the professing Christian as something ordained of, and sent by, God "for a good purpose," whilst death has been viewed as the gateway through which the Christian must necessarily pass to eternal life. Confronted by the obvious argument that no condemnation could be too strong for the human father who sought to discipline a son by such methods, the professing Christian has ever been taught to take refuge in such pleas as "God knows best," "We cannot expect to understand such things here and now," "There is some good purpose behind it all."

Now, there is not, of course, any foundation in Jesus' acts and teaching for any such belief as that God is responsible for human ills. Jesus declared emphatically that he came to do the will of his Father, and he demonstrated this will by healing the sick, raising the dead and overcoming all manner of material obstacles. The only submission which Jesus knew, and admitted, was submission to God, Spirit, insisting, as he did, that it is the Spirit that "quickeneth" and that the flesh "profiteth nothing." What then does this mean? It means, there can be no doubt, that Jesus recognized Spirit as the source of all life and all that life includes, and the flesh, matter or the one evil, in other words, the devil, as having no real existence. If this be doubted, let reference be had to that tremendous denunciation of all materiality which Jesus uttered in Jerusalem on the occasion when the people attempted to stone him. Why did they not understand his speech? he asked, even because they could not hear his word. "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Now, what was this devil which Jesus described as a lie, a liar and the father of itself? Could it have been anything else but an error of belief, which Jesus cast out with the understanding of Truth? This error of belief which declared that man was sick and sinful, in poverty or distress, Jesus declared and proved to be utterly unreal. When this is understood, the question of justice and injustice in human affairs assumes a new aspect. The terrible indictment by Omar Khayyam of the human sense of God—

"Oh, Thou, who didst with Pitfall and
with Gin
Beset the Road I was to wander in,
Thou wilt not with Predestination
round
Enmesh me, and impute my Fall to
Sin?

"Oh, Thou, who Man of baser Earth
didst make,
And who with Eden didst devise the
Snake;
For all the Sin wherewith the Face
of Man
Is blacken'd, Man's Forgiveness
give—and take!"

Such an indictment is found, at last, in Christian Science to have no foundation. As Mrs. Eddy, the Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science, so wonderfully expresses it, on page 356 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "Does divine Love commit a fraud on humanity by making man inclined to sin, and then punishing him for it? Would any one call it wise and good to create the primitive, and then punish its derivative?"

Here Mrs. Eddy boldly faces the dilemma so remorselessly and bitterly stated by the Persian poet. Through all the centuries, Christianity has turned away from it, seeking to silence the importunate questioning of its students either with a ban against heresy or an exhortation to blind faith. In Christian Science it is faced, and its actual non-existence revealed. "Truth", writes Mrs. Eddy on page 357 of Science and Health, "creates neither a lie, a capacity to lie, nor a liar. If mankind would relinquish the belief that God makes sickness, sin, and death, or makes man capable of suffering on account of this malevolent triad, the foundations of error would be sapped and error's destruction ensured; but if we theoretically endow mortals with the creativeness and authority of Deity, how dare we attempt to destroy what He hath made, or even to deny that God made man evil and made evil good?"

Here indeed is straight speaking, for Christian Science shows God to be what the Bible declares Him to be, "of purer eyes than to behold evil." It reveals God as infinite Life, Truth, and Love, as divine Principle, and man as His image and likeness. In the light of this revelation, matter, the unlikeness of Spirit, necessarily disappears, and with it all that is so inevitably bound up with the belief in matter, sin, sickness, disease, and death. In this new and true outlook on man, no place is found for injustice, and the picture of a mortal man made from "baser Earth," face blackened with sin, and beset by temptations devised by his God, is seen to be but a dream of deluded sense. With the understanding of the truth in Christian Science comes the awakening, and, with the awakening, that sense of harmony and peace which is so fully summed up in the words of the psalmist, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

The North Star

Far in the northern portico
Of heaven thro' the quiet night,
She watches till the morning's glow,
And then, retiring, snuffs her light.

—Lyman H. Sproull.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921

EDITORIALS

Man's Inalienable Rights

THE fat boy at Dingley Dell, whose desire was to make old Mrs. Wardle's flesh creep, was, in his way, the prototype of the publicists who insist on crying, Revolution! today. At the same time there is just enough truth in the jeremiads of these political fat men to save them from the charge of being rank impostors. They have at least convinced themselves of the truth of their own fears, and the man who has convinced himself has gone some distance toward convincing his neighbors. From one point of view there is already revolution in the world. With the Bolshevist quintumvirate sitting in the seat of the tzars of Russia, and with the Communist minority perpetually threatening revolution from Berlin to Rome, the fat men are not without their excuse. And thus when the Socialist Party in France sheds its right wing, and the Independent Labor Party in England puts off its left wing, there is superficial evidence that the cloud of revolution in Western Europe has grown to the proportions of something larger than a man's hand.

Lord Loreburn, sometime Lord Chancellor in the Cabinet of Mr. Asquith, sees this and utters a warning to the statesmen of the more conservative countries of the world. He is not the least frightened of revolution, but he can see that the efforts to promote it are neither few nor insignificant. The revolutionary element in Labor does not, he insists, take the trouble to disguise its eventual aim. Therefore he calls upon those who hold the threads of government in the Anglo-Saxon race to be farseeing enough to realize that the old relations of Capital and Labor are at an end, and that the only way to dam the rising tide of discontent lies in recognizing the legitimate demands of Labor, and banishing once and for all any idea that Labor can be fobbed off with promises, much less that its exploitation can be continued. "Rich though the world is," he writes, "in all things, from diamonds to potatoes, it will not yield its wealth except in return for labor, and labor, whether mental or physical, is not to be had without an adequate return, and ought not to be."

It is just what is meant by an adequate return that constitutes the storm center of the rising cyclone. The most autocratic capitalist will agree readily enough to Lord Loreburn's dictum. It is when the attempt is made to translate that dictum from words into sovereigns that the selfishness of human nature manifests itself. To a large number of capitalists an adequate return for labor is the market price, even though this market price should be reached through a tremendous wave of unemployment, caused either by a decreased demand for manufactures or an excess of immigration. On the other hand the selfishness of Labor puts no limit at all to its demands, and is perfectly willing to ruin the employer, and to pile up the cost to the public, provided wages can be driven up to a point they have never reached before. The means of overcoming this selfishness is the philosopher's stone which statesmen and economists are in search of today. If it is found it will only be because the character of the nations in whose midst it is discovered is sufficiently true to Principle not to be moved either by the dictates of fear or by incitements to plunder.

Political England is wondering exactly what Mr. Lloyd George had in view when he delivered his recent philippic. His picture of organized Labor as a sort of revolutionary vampire is so far from the truth as to cause surprise, not altogether unaccompanied by consternation in the ranks of conservatism itself. It is throwing down the gage of battle to the Labor leaders, already exerting every effort to restrain their unions from violent decisions, in a way which is almost beyond the calculations of those who believe that salvation is to be found in speaking with the enemy in the gate rather than in endeavoring to drive him to his tents. It would be a curious fulfillment of the promises of the great war, if that fulfillment could come in a great class war. As a matter of fact it is unlikely to come in that way because there is too much good sense still in the world, and of this the Viviani mission is a clear manifestation. The world expected at the hands of Versailles something better than it received. The Viviani mission is the proof of its awakening to this in an international sense. But the awakening must be extended far beyond the limits of high politics, if it is to accomplish much. An association of nations to preserve the peace of the world would be a magnificent beginning. But the real peace of the world must be established by destroying all the legitimate causes of the world's unrest, and these are surely to be found, amongst other things, in the slums and sweating dens, with their moral and physical degradation, which are the physical evidence of human selfishness and of man's inhumanity to man.

It is a truism that one half of the world never knows how the other half lives. It is equally a historical platitude that the penalty of this has ever been revolution. It is not world wars, but the daily tragedies of the mean street that cause elemental discontent. Some of these tragedies are the result of the international lunacy which, to take the United States as an example, devotes 90 per cent of its expenditure to the charges for past wars and the preparation for future wars. But the getting rid of the wars of nations, even if it were possible without getting rid of trade wars abroad and at home, would be little more than a beginning. A man does not ask to be born, but being born he has a right, in the resounding words of the Declaration, to "certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." What opportunity then for the full exercise of these has the slum child? Yet the slum is an inevitable result of the industrialism of the twentieth century as at present practiced, a result worse here than there, much worse in one place than in another, but none the less inevitable. And the slum is only an incident. Yet the moment the effort is made to uproot the slum, a hundred facets of human selfishness, which before were dulled, are suddenly illuminated. Thus the reformer is forced back, almost unexpectedly, upon the roots of human character, and learns that it is there that his ax must first be laid, and that he had better begin at home.

The Packer Wage Agreement

THE packing industry has presented the best possible opportunity for the trial of what practically amounted to coercive intervention in the effort to adjust vital differences concerning wage scales and hours of labor. No single industry in the United States could have been more amenable or adaptable. This is because of the compactness of the industry; because of the similarity of conditions existing in its separately-owned branches; and because of the solidarity of the labor organizations affected. Another circumstance which made possible an expeditious and intelligent handling of the controversy was the possession by government boards and bureaux of fairly complete statistics covering all the essential points. These have been furnished from time to time by the Federal Trade Commission and the federal arbitrator, Judge Samuel Alschuler, who has for some years been able to maintain practical peace between the big packers and the unions.

There is no doubt whatever that a crisis, and a serious one, was imminent in the packing industry. On February 21 of the present year the packers notified the government that they desired no longer to continue the agreement under which Judge Alschuler had been empowered to act as arbiter in fixing wage and working conditions in the industry. The representatives of the employees, on the other hand, insisted that the agreement, by its terms, was to continue for one year after the declaration of peace between the United States and Germany. Then, as the packer employees had anticipated, came notice of wage reductions and changed working conditions. The packers sought to defend their action by citing general economic conditions and the tendency in many directions toward reduction in the costs of production. The employees, who profess to have regarded themselves bound by the arbitration agreement as firmly as they insisted their employers were bound, and no more so, voted to refuse to submit to wage reductions and the imposition of longer work days, and to emphasize that refusal by a strike. Simultaneously, and apparently in an effort to offset the effects of strike agitation, at least two of the larger packers proposed a comprehensive plan of cooperative production, a sort of plant democracy, which might have had a greater appeal to the operatives had it been submitted months ago, and which may meet more thoughtful consideration now that the threatened crisis has been averted for the time being.

In the settlement reached in the Washington conferences, both sides made reasonable concessions. There can be no doubt of this. Although the workers had insisted that the packers had sought to force a strike, it seems clear enough that the employers were ready to go half-way in arriving at a satisfactory truce. That it is a truce cannot, of course, be denied. All settlements of labor and wage disputes are truces. They can be nothing more than that. Only temporary adjustments and bases can be agreed upon, simply because the problems and conditions of next month or next year may be entirely different from those of today. The main object to be sought in any industry, no matter how serious the differences which seem to exist, is to continue operation uninterruptedly, with the unequivocal pledge from both sides that a fair adjustment will, when necessary, be attempted. Such a defined understanding has been a tower of strength in the packing industry, especially to the employees, since the authorization of the Alschuler administration. It would be equally helpful in any industry, sectionally or nationally, where like conditions affect Capital and Labor. No hard and fast rule can be made, today, which might not work a serious hardship to one or the other interests concerned a year, or two years hence. The time has long since passed when it could be asserted that either one side or the other had no rights which should be considered. Capital is as impotent without Labor as Labor is without Capital. There are still some who profess not to believe that this is so, but these are becoming fewer and fewer. One might be inclined to believe, from the results achieved, that Mr. Davis and his conferees, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Wallace, the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture, may have had something of this kind to say to the representatives of the packers and packer employees.

President Porras and the White Award

THERE seems to be little doubt, now that a somewhat clear understanding of conditions in Panama is possible, that the position of President Porras toward what is known as the White boundary award is one which he has been forced, by a somewhat insistent and misdirected public sentiment, to assume. President Porras understands perfectly, as he has been prompted by the Hughes note to realize, the futility of attempting to disregard the solemn pledge entered into by his own country and Costa Rica when the matter in dispute was voluntarily submitted to arbitration. This agreement specifically safeguarded any possible effort thereafter to question its fairness or its finality. It was mutually agreed that no appeal should be taken from the award, and that each country should be perpetually and irrevocably bound by its terms. There should have been no necessity for the sending, to either Panama or Costa Rica, of the Hughes statement, though there appears to have existed just such a necessity. But the receipt and publication of the note in Panama, instead of smoothing the way for President Porras, seems rather to have added to his perplexities. The opponents of President Porras seem to have seized upon the situation which has been created as an opportunity to indulge in rather frenzied nationalistic outbursts. There appears to have been engendered in Panama an unexpected though perhaps not an altogether commendable patriotism. One able to interpret the audible outbursts readily, and with some imagined embellishments, might presume that there were insistent cries of "Panama for Panamans!" "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!" "We don't care who makes the treaties if we are allowed to tear them up!" "A scrap of paper is no better now than it was in 1914!" "The Monroe Doctrine is all right when we need protection, but who cares for it when we want to fight?"

This is the form of declared nationalism with which President Porras seems to find himself confronted today. Like some other manifestations of its kind, it appears to have been inspired by selfishness and ignorance. In spite of the fact that the world has been taught, and is inclined to believe, that patriotism is always an unqualified virtue, it seems necessary to admit that it may be selfishly and unwisely prompted, and immoderately and stupidly manifested. Love of country is no more to be commended than love of self, if the demands of such a consecration compel a disregard for the rights of other countries or other people. And yet what a multitude of sins just this form of patriotism has been made to cover! The President of Panama appears to find himself somewhat uncomfortably placed between two fires. It seems fair to concede his desire to comply with the reasonable demand made upon him that he regard the decree fixing the boundary line as inviolate. He should have no difficulty in seeing this as his first and greatest duty at the moment. No reasonable person, no matter what his official position, could view the matter in any other light. And yet, because of his inclination to do just this thing, he is beset by a formidable opposition which appeals to what can only be regarded as a false patriotism, and is threatened with actual ejection from office should he act contrary to what is declared to be the national demand.

There is no fair gauge of public sentiment in Panama concerning the question in issue, but it must be admitted that from all indications the opponents of the President seem to have, because of the appeal to jingoism, a momentary numerical advantage. Probably those loudest in their demands for nullification of the White award are the least sensible to the inevitable result of such ill-advised action. To them the actual value of a few miles of territory, more or less, along the border, means nothing at all, or, at any rate, very little. But their insistence may easily have resulted from false national pride. Sometimes the inspired patriot seems quite willing to traduce and malign the very government he has helped to establish if by so doing he is able to assert a pretended claim of right. President Porras should be able to appraise at its actual worth the support which he hopes to gain by a surrender to such unwisely-directed opposition. Its greatest strength can but prove weakness. He is able to see the wise course which has been pointed out to him. He should, as well, be able to foresee the confusion into which his enemies, and not his friends, are endeavoring to force him.

A New Danish Symphony

TO SAY, in almost any country but a Scandinavian one, that a new symphony by Louis Glass has been produced, is inevitably to evoke the question, Who is Louis Glass?

Which only shows what lack of thoroughness, after all, characterizes the labors of critics, conductors, conservatory professors, and others charged with the spread of musical knowledge among the nations, governments, and languages of the earth. If music were painting, a man could hardly put forth anything new without everybody being told, within a little while, all about him and his picture. But music, in spite of the gossip and gabble its devotees make over it, is a remarkably static branch of art, resting upon the admiration which the public entertains for a few masters; and musicians, correspondingly, are a dreadfully sluggish crowd, standing upon the reiterated performance of certain works of the great masters which they designate as the repertory.

A new symphony by Glass, the fifth, in C major, has, indeed, been brought out at Copenhagen under the auspices of the Danish Concert Union, a group of persons organized to further the cause of native composition. It has been launched and set sailing with good wishes and cheers. Built, rigged, and sent on its first voyage, it has shown itself, according to Copenhagen reviewers, in all respects seaworthy. Friends of music everywhere, then, should protest against its being taken out of the waters and kept, like a Greek ship upon the Trojan strand, high and dry for ten years, until some Achilles, among conductors, and some Hector, engaged in combat to see who is the better interpreter of Beethoven, shall end their strife. If those who devise the programs of symphony orchestras are disposed in the present period of reconstruction to hold faster than ever to tradition and the repertory, apprehending that the music of modern writers tends to unsettle the political order and to break up the foundations of society, they need have no dread concerning Glass. For they will find, if the journalists who discussed the concert union production are to be depended upon, that the piece from the viewpoint of economics is harmless, and that it merely represents a Danish musical thinker, prompted, by his experiences of the past few years, to speak out with a vigor of purpose, an originality of idea, and an elegance of style that he never disclosed before. They will find Glass to be no rebel against historic form, but only a man who, instead of being content, as he once was, to pass as a polite and decorous talker, uses words that glow with eloquence, persuasion, and enthusiasm.

The new work is described as having the regular four-movement plan of classic symphonies, and as being an example of firm and shapely tonal architecture. At the same time it is said to be written in a philosophic vein. Wherefore it can be supposed to induce a mood of serious contemplation in an audience, while giving pleasure because of its graceful design. The composer, however, is obviously not to be imagined as affecting the attitude of a melancholy Dane, or as assuming the guise of a man of the North in any particular. He has, without question, chosen a different method of appeal from that of his famous Scandinavian predecessor, Grieg, neither desiring to confine himself to the expression of national feeling, nor trying to convey his message in terms of local color. What, unless the reviewers have erred in their judgment, he must have done is to align himself with the general aspiration of the day, hoping to be listened to not simply as a Danish, nor even as a European composer, but rather as an international one.

Should he now be found to possess so broad a vision, his work ought assuredly to be taken up by every orchestral director who has men competent to play it. Should he prove to have an outlook extending beyond the peninsula and the islands of Denmark, and also beyond the continent of Europe, his fifth symphony, nobody will deny, should be brought out as soon as possible in every center of music from Vienna to San Francisco. If Glass is such a man, he must have something to communicate which men like Bruckner and Mahler, who have written more vastly and ponderously, have not. He must, moreover, have something to say which no old masters, let them be presented as brilliantly as they may be by this or that Italian, German, French, Dutch, English, or American conductor, can say. The question, briefly, is one of hospitality. Many orchestral audiences, perhaps the majority, dislike to entertain the idea of listening to a symphony by an untried, unacclaimed writer. According to what is possibly the prevailing view, there will be time for a composer of Glass' type to be heard after Wagner has had a further chance. But Wagner's scores, listeners must admit, stand for the thought of a small part of the world of fifty years and more ago, whereas Glass' latest score may be presumed not to stop with the thought of the peoples which Wagner knew, but to take up that of races and kindreds which, at the time of his composing the overture to "Tannhäuser" and the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde," were outside the sweep of musical meditation.

Editorial Notes

A DAY or two ago it was said in an editorial on this page that no American publishing house, of any standing, would send out a stock criticism with books forwarded to the press for review. But, as Mr. Shaw says, You never can tell. The very next day we received just such a criticism with a book for review. What that criticism failed to discover of the virtues of the volume it accompanied it would not pay the publisher to put in an advertisement. Our own feelings, following an attempt to read the book, after the review, can only be compared with those of the grocer's apprentice who sang of his master's wares,

> "I never knew, till I served that good man,
> That sugar was chiefly composed of sand,
> Or that cocoa-nut matting ground very fine
> Gave coffee its own peculiar flavour."

Certainly, you never can tell.

A WEEK or two ago it was New York, today it is Boston, and in each case it is the piano. Somehow one imagines that the Lord of Misrule must be a piano-dealer in his off hours. The seven judges seem to be on the bench most of their time endeavoring to arrange the quarrels aroused by the apartment-house Orpheus. How many hours at a stretch is it fair to play your piano to an audience which can only escape by, like the snail, carrying its house on its back? That is the unknown quantity which so puzzles the judges; and the judges having something of the humor of Touchstone in them, settle it with an if. Orpheus may play his piano, if! Truly if is the only peace-maker. But then Orpheus has a way of forgetting the if,—of jamming down the loud pedal, and bursting into ragtime, and then the apartment house begins to resemble Hades, on the occasion on which he called for Eurydice.

MR. H. G. WELLS, having inspired the manager of the Bush Company with the desire to bury as well as build for posterity, has given his opinion as to objects that may interest the inhabitants of the globe 3000 years hence. Cotton reels, a bottle of pickles, a safety razor, a sewing machine, a dressing bag, and so forth, are among the items suggested. Why 3000 years, it may be asked. The reason is a simple one: the deep ferro-concrete foundations of the Bush Building on the Aldwych site, in London, are estimated to remain intact during that period. It is certainly well to look ahead, and 3000 years is good measure, yet it is a question whether Messrs. Bush and Wells are not counting without their host in the shape of Discovery, with a capital. If hearing by wireless has been achieved in A. D. 1921, surely the opacity of ferro-concrete will count for nothing long before A. D. 4921.

MR. JAMES WALTON, M. P., ceased to be a working miner four days before he took his seat in the House of Commons. He has been at the pits for twenty-four years, and than he there is no more unhesitating critic of the extreme views of members of the Miners' Association Council. "Did you make a slashing attack on the pacificists and Bolsheviki of the Association?" he was asked. "I should not be surprised," he replied. "You have your own opinions and are entitled to ventilate them, which you did in plain language?" "I always call a spade a spade," he confessed. "And did they call you names?" "Not half," he replied in parliamentary language.

"RED primroses" are being eagerly discussed in the pages of The Observer of London, not without some reference to the Cardigan election. A poet speaks of "my hedgerow just a glowing mound of primroses red," and another writer says primroses in every shade of pink can be found in the lanes in South Wales. There is a belief, common to many counties in England, that if you plant a primrose upside down it comes up red.

THE best friends of Japan will regret that her present budget, which appropriates half the national revenue for armaments, should have passed through the Diet unopposed. They will, however, if they are American citizens, feel some constraint in commenting on the matter. Fifty per cent is bad enough, but, after all, it is considerably less than the United States figure of 90 per cent.